

Coronation: New Forms For Old Rite

Empire and Dominions
Will Each Crown
Their King

Planning Parade

Route May Be Lengthened
So That All May
See It

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—The British Empire's
capital is now hard at work pre-
paring for the coronation of King
Edward VIII in May, 1937.

Committees of important court
officials, of Empire representatives,
of transport companies, of archi-
tects, of dress designers and fabric
makers, of telephone users and of
police have all been put to work.
Two Government officers are being
kept busy dealing with coronation
affairs.

Token of Free Association
Most important of all these com-
mittees is that of Empire representa-
tives. The ceremony next year will
set before the public in blazing col-
ors and pageantry the visual symbols
of what has been previously but
written words upon the Statute Book
—the Statute of Westminster, 1931,
laying it down that each Dominion
of the British Commonwealth has
equal rights in relation to the Crown,
which is the token of their free
association.

An Empire commission is now sit-
ting, preparing vitally important
changes in the thousand-year-old
ceremony of coronation, finding sig-
nificant parts for the Empire's rep-
resentatives to play in the actual
ceremony, alongside the colorful
Lord High Stewart, Lord Great
Chamberlain, the Marshal, the Con-
stable and the Champion, and the
other potentates of more ancient
days.

Originated in Ninth Century
The service descends from the
ninth century "hallowing" of Anglo-
Saxon monarchs. From the terms
and ceremony used at these "hal-
lowings" was taken the Liber Reg-
alis, Coronation Book, inscribed by
monks 600 years ago. Previously there
has been no need to alter the cere-
mony considerably, since the lands
of the Empire were ruled through
the Mother of Parliament. But now
the Dominions owe direct allegiance
to the King, Parliament being no
longer the intermediary between
them and the throne.

So, for the first time, the Empire
and the Dominions will each be
crowning their King, at Westmin-
ster in May. The coronation route
has been specially lengthened to en-
able vast crowds to see the process-
ion, since many hundreds of thou-
sands are expected from outside the
British Isles.

Accommodations for All
It is estimated that 55,000,000 will
be spent by the public on seats to
view the procession. The Office of
Works is erecting stands the charge
for seats in which will be between
10s. to 21s. Some, it is announced,
may be free, as the Office of Works
"hopes to provide good accommoda-
tion" for all types of King Ed-
ward's subjects.

A special committee of three
famous architects has been set to
work to supervise London's decora-
tions, which will last the whole ses-
sion.

10 Special Colors
The British Color Council has
been busy preparing a list of 10
special colors for the season for the
benefit of manufacturers. About 50
laboratory tests have been made to
get the most beautiful shades. A
new crimson and a new blue will be
the chief colors, one a blend of her-
aldic red, the other of royal blue,
Union Jack blue and gentian blue.

Police and London Transport and
telephone service are all making
special preparations for handling
the great crowds that are expected.
Enlarged Communications
There will be 12 underground rail-
way stations in the immediate
neighborhood of the procession and
these will have to bear the brunt
of traffic.

New telephone exchanges are be-
ing prepared to take the temporary
rush of calls expected and hundreds
of requests for extra telephones
from hotels and restaurants are
being met by engineers.

And meanwhile the ancient cus-
tomary Court of Claims sits to
choose claimants to render services
at the ceremony, final decisions to
be made in November.

Shining Cliff Included In Gift to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Nature lovers are re-
joicing over the addition of another
64 acres in Dovedale which have been
accepted by the National Trust for
permanent preservation. This makes
a tract of country in this district 734
acres in extent which can never be
built over or otherwise interfered
with.

The chief feature of this new ac-
quisition is the well-named Shining
Cliff, a jagged set of limestone crags
which sparkle as the setting sun
shines over the Silver Dove at their
feet. Not far off is the Viator's bridge
and the footpath from which Isaac
Walton first saw the River Dove. The
bridge is also the property of the
trust.

Hull and Wallace Launch Vigorous Counter-Attack On Landon Farm Program

G. O. P. Nominee Pays Only Lip Service to Tariff
Reduction, Former Charges; Agriculture Head
Forecasts Crash for Republican Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Two
members of the Roosevelt cabinet
delivered a vigorous counter-attack
against the agricultural plans out-
lined by Gov. Alfred M. Landon in
his speeches at Des Moines, Iowa,
and Minneapolis, Minn., this week.

In a brief statement, Cordell Hull,
secretary of state, principal propo-
nent in the United States of the
reciprocal tariff program, charged
the Republican candidate with play-
ing a "disingenuous role," and of
paying lip service to a tariff reduc-
tion program which would actually
"render it completely sterile and
make it thus a sham and a fraud."

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of ag-
riculture, the principal farm expert
of the New Deal, on the other hand,
charged that the broad proposals for
protecting farm income made by
Governor Landon in his Des Moines
speech would "end in a smash worse
than in 1932."

He added, "The plan could not
possibly last through two years of
ordinary weather."

Resentment Shown
The New Deal resentment which
has been seething under the surface
over the Landon comments in his
invasion of the western farm area

Destroyers Take New Japanese Force to China

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TOKYO, Sept. 26—Japanese au-
thorities disclosed today that strong
Japanese naval reinforcements are
en route to China aboard eight
destroyers.

The destroyers, from the Sasebo
naval base, are due in Shanghai,
Sunday.

Besides the men attached to the
ships, they have aboard 200 addi-
tional Japanese marines, destined to
be added to the local naval land-
ing party which makes up Japanese de-
fense forces in Shanghai.

Japanese Withdraw
Most of Marines
In Shanghai Area
Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press
SHANGHAI, Sept. 26—Japanese
naval authorities yesterday with-
drew most of their marines from the
Chinese section of Shanghai, and
curtailed sharply their military pa-
trolls in other areas of the city.

With these moves, tension in
Shanghai which had increased
hourly since the shootings of three
Japanese marines Wednesday night,
eased off abruptly.

The Japanese naval commanders
were unwilling to say that their ap-
prehension for the lives and prop-
erty of the nationals in Shang-
hai had lessened, but they kept

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Factory Spying Faces Enactment Of Federal Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Side by
side in the files of the La Follette
committee today rest two reports
dealing with a single individual
named Blaine Owens, a worker in
the plant of the United States Steel
Corporation subsidiary, the Tennes-
see Coal, Iron & Railroad Company
of Birmingham, Ala.

The first document is one of those
secret reports made by the famous
Pinkerton Detective Agency. In this,
an agent of the famous firm reports
that L. E. Lemay, assistant to the
president of the Birmingham sub-
sidiary, had called his attention to
"a very active Communist, Blaine
Owens."

The report continues with the in-
complete description of how "they"
had taken him on a week's "fishing trip"
and worked on him three or four
times a day, with the result he finally
left town.

An amazingly different account of
the same episode is the second re-
port on the matter, filed with the La
Follette committee. This statement
was made by Mr. Owens himself—
it tells how he was beaten, and
driven out of the city.

The Pinkerton agency, it appeared
from his own story given by the pres-
ident of the company and Asher
Rosseter, its veteran, executive head,

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Nation-Wide Pension Poll Program Set

Post Office Will Count
All Workers Entitled
To Age Benefits

Starts in November

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The
Post Office department with its na-
tion-wide network of employees, has
agreed to aid the social security
board in the task of registering ap-
proximately 26,000,000 American
workers for whom federal old-age
benefits will begin to accrue next
Jan. 1.

The procedure will involve the
filling out of an application form
by each employee, the making of a
permanent office record based on
the application and the return to
the individual worker of a card as-
signing him a social security ac-
count number.

Intentional Delay
The board purposely is delaying
the beginning of its registration
operations until after the election so
it cannot be accused of playing
politics. The work will begin about
the middle of November. The late
start probably will make it impos-
sible to complete the registration by
Jan. 1 when employer and employee
taxes begin to accumulate, but only
a few benefit payments will be due
next year.

By using existing facilities of the
Post Office department, the estab-
lishment of accounts for millions of
workers will be conducted in the
most "efficient and economical man-
ner," John G. Winant, chairman of
the Social Security board, said.

Program of Co-ordination
"The board," he continued, "has
felt that in the interest of the tax-
payer it was desirable to work out
a program of co-ordination with
other governmental agencies in set-
ting up the administration of fed-
eral old-age benefits."

"The purpose of the agreement
with the Post Office department is
to prevent duplication of effort, and
to get the advantage of the trained
civil service personnel of long-es-
tablished governmental services. The
board has sought to avoid the build-
ing of a huge machine for the pur-
pose of setting up the accounts and
assigning social security account
numbers, and the agreement with
the Post Office achieves this end."

Dry Alliance Urges New Zealand Drive On Topsy Motoring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A national
campaign of education on the dan-
gers of drinking before or dur-
ing driving is proposed by the Rev.
J. R. Blanchard, president of the
New Zealand Alliance, the chief
prohibition organization in the
Dominion.

The clergyman points to the
number of automobile accidents in
which drink has played a part, and
while welcoming the determination
of magistrates to make the penalty
for being drunk in charge of a
vehicle as severe as possible, he con-
tends that preventive as well as
punitive measures are needed.

He suggests that all organizations
interested—transport and traffic au-
thorities, automobile associations,
and insurance companies—should
combine in a policy of community
education, and that the press and
the radio should assist.

"However we may differ in other
aspects of the drink problem," he
says, "surely we can unite in this."

Polish Customs Rights Granted to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—An-
nouncement has been made by the
British Board of Trade representative
that Poland customs authorities no
longer require import licenses for
illustrated and non-illustrated
periodicals and journals in foreign
languages, and for illustrated and
non-illustrated periodicals and
journals in the Polish language,
whose editorial offices have a
permanent abode outside the bound-
ary of the Polish customs territory.

This is the first intimation of any
concessions being extended by the
Polish Government to claims by
Australia as presented by the Min-
ister in Charge of Trade Treaties,
Sir Henry Gulleit, during his visit
to Poland last year, but it is here
regarded as significant that a
manner of approach has been
opened up and that of inquiry other
and much more valuable concessions
will be negotiated.

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Devalued Franc Aids Trade and Peace; U.S. and Britain Co-operate With France; America Buys Sterling to Block Soviet

Blum Pledges Efforts to
Prevent Unjustified
Rise in Prices

Embargo on Gold
Already in Effect

Parliament Acts Monday
on Measures to Carry
Out Devaluation

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 26—Devaluation of
the French franc by an international
agreement with the United States
and Great Britain is seen here as in-
augurating a new era of economic
peace and thus opening the way for
consolidation of political peace
throughout the world.

Describing the accord as "a treaty
of financial peace," the French Gov-
ernment today emphasizes its po-
tential significance as a first great step
toward ending the economic warfare
that has seemed to be bringing
Europe closer and closer to war.

Relaxation of Quotas
This aspect of the monetary ac-
cord was underlined by Finance
Minister Vincent Auriol in announc-
ing the "realignment" of France.

He pointed to the last two para-
graphs of a joint statement issued
by the American, French and British
governments declaring that France
"attaches greatest importance to
action being taken without delay to
relax progressively the present sys-
tem of quotas and exchange controls
with a view to their abolition," and
inviting "the co-operation of other
nations" to give effect to this policy.

High Prices Resisted
These declarations will not
this time remain mere empty words
as indicated by Mr. Auriol's statement
that the Popular Front Government
is determined to take all necessary
measures to prevent any unjustified
rise in prices.

Since the internal success of de-
valuation depends very largely on
keeping prices relatively steady, it is
felt here that the opportunity for
France to take the lead in breaking
the vicious circle of restrictions
which has been strangling world
trade has finally come.

Embargo Put on Gold
The embargo on gold became ef-
fective today and although the
banks remained open no transac-
tions in foreign exchange were al-
lowed. The Bourse has been closed
by decree until after the devalua-
tion measures have been approved
in Parliament. Another decree de-
clares a moratorium on all French
commercial debts in gold or foreign
currencies.

A reducing the gold content
of the franc from 65.5 milligrams
to between 49 and 43 milligrams is
to be put before Parliament at a
special session called for Monday.
The bill provides for a 10,000,000-
000 franc (\$666,000,000) stabilization
fund.

Quick Passage Expected
Immediate passage by the Cham-
ber of Deputies is confidently ex-
pected, but some political observers
today voice serious apprehensions
lest the more conservative Senate

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Vincent Auriol French Minister of Finance
Neville Chamberlain British Chancellor of the Exchequer
Henry Morgenthau Jr. U. S. Secretary of the Treasury

Morgenthau Explains Action In World Stabilization Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Com-
ing swiftly to the defense of the new
currency stabilization agreement be-
tween Britain, France and the
United States against an unexpected
threat, Secretary of the Treasury
Henry Morgenthau Jr. today or-
dered the purchase of a million
pounds sterling, thrown onto the
American market by the Russian
State Bank.

Calling a special press conference
on 10 minutes notice, Mr. Morgenthau announced that he had learned
this morning that the pound ster-
ling had been forced down to \$4.91
shortly after the opening of the
American exchange markets.

Morgenthau Explained
What happened follows in his
own words:

"On making inquiries I found that
the Russian State Bank had given
orders to sell one million pounds
sterling 'at best' which means at
any price. When I discovered this
I bought with the stabilization fund
money the sterling that the Russian
State Bank was using to depress
sterling.

"This is the only incident today
of any government, any bank or any
individual to try and influence the
foreign exchange markets in the
United States."

I point out that both London and
Paris exchanges are closed today
and I sincerely hope this incident
will not be repeated."

News Rushed Out
Explanations as to why the Rus-
sian Government should have
moved so swiftly against British
currency are not available here. Mr.
Morgenthau was so anxious to get
out word to the world that the
United States is faithfully support-
ing its agreement with France and
Britain that he cut off all questions

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France's Long Struggle to Retain Old Parity Finally Collapses

Choice of Deflation
Or Devaluation

Premier Blum, Unwilling
to Deflate, Finally Agreed
to Other Alternative

By H. B. Ellison
Financial Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Franco-British-American un-
derstanding which has been reached
in connection with the tentative de-
cision of France to devalue the
franc is the first step toward the
stabilization of world currencies on
the gold standard since the collapse
of the London Monetary and Eco-
nomic Conference of 1933.

An understanding of terms is a
prerequisite to understanding of the
momentous events which may be
set in motion by the new monetary
pact. A nation is on the gold stand-
ard when its currency is inter-
changeable with gold at a fixed equiv-
alent. A currency is valued at so
many grains of gold. The more gold
is valued at so much currency. If
all monies are so linked, then their
fixed relation to gold means that they
have a fixed relation to each
other, becoming, as it were, first
cousins. That is stabilization. In
such a regime the relation among the
currencies would be much better un-
derstood if one were to call them by
their weight in gold instead of by
their conventional names—dollar,
pound, franc, and so forth.

The London Conference
The London conference met when
the great part of the world was off
the gold standard. In 1931 Britain
had severed her pound from gold—
that is to say, its value in other cur-
rencies was no longer fixed. It was
floating. In 1933 the American dollar
had followed suit. The object of the
London parley was again to unite
the world under a common gold
standard. It failed, or, in the lan-
guage of the conference, it was "ad-
journing," owing to the inability of
the nations to come to any agree-
ment. Then the world broke into
three separate groups.

1. Sterlingia, headed by Great
Britain's pound, which is still off
the gold standard. Therefore the
currencies adhering to it are non-
gold, being satellites of the in-
convertible "paper pound. They
are by far the main group among
the world monetary groups. The
latest nation to go over to the
pound was Bolivia. At present
market rates the sterling curren-
cies have depreciated about 40 per
cent from their former equivalent
in gold.

2. The Dollar. The United States
after the world conference de-
cided to "go it alone" in its mon-
etary affairs. The dollar is now a
gold currency, since, under the
Gold Reserve Act of January 30,
1934, it was again linked to the
gold standard, but after it had
depreciated 40 per cent. This is
called devaluation.

3. The Gold Bloc. Headed by
France, the gold bloc was origi-
nally composed of France, Italy,
Belgium, Holland, Switzerland,
and Poland, and came into being
after the world conference broke
up. At that time they issued a
joint statement "affirming their
intention of maintaining the free
functioning of the gold standard
in their respective countries at the
existing gold parities." For that
determined, they were hence-
forward called the "gold bloc."
Their status is that they refused
either to go off the gold standard,
and allow their currencies to de-
preciate, as Great Britain had
done, or to devalue to a new gold
standard, as the United States
had done.

Gold Bloc at Disadvantage
The decision to uphold their
"existing parities" involved a serious
hardship for the gold bloc countries.
It meant that in the world market
those countries placed themselves
on an unfavorable competitive basis
with Sterlingia and the United
States.

Take the comparison between
France and the United States. When
the United States devalued the dol-
lar, the franc by that action was
worth 6 1/2 cents, as compared with
4 cents before. That is, you could get
only 15 francs for your dollar, as
compared with 25 before. Conse-
quently, Americans with dollars to
spend obtained that much less
French goods for them.

A similar situation affected people
with pounds to spend. The result was
that France's tourist and export
trade fell off. Conversely goods
priced in pounds and dollars were
made cheaper to Frenchmen with
francs to spend and the import trade
was stimulated. Thus the economic
system was put out of kilter by the
artificial competition sustained by
the gold bloc countries in adhering
to their "existing gold parities."

Deflation Starts
To combat this artificial competi-
tion the gold bloc countries had to
practice deflation. Deflation was the
alternative to devaluation—cost-cut-
ting instead of currency cutting.

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Other news and background
stories in connection with
France's decision to devalue
will be found on the financial
pages.

Motherhood Toward People of World Wanted in Politics, Lady Astor Says

British M. P. Revisits Her
Girlhood Home in
Virginia

Makes Boston Call

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A deeper sense of Motherhood
in politics, both national and inter-
national, is the greatest need of a
strife-torn world today, Viscountess
Astor, declared when interviewed in
Boston, where she was stopping en
route to her girlhood home in Vir-
ginia. It was not of ordinary human
motherhood she was speaking, but
of Motherhood with a capital "M,"
a universal affection which, she felt,
needed to sink into the conscious-
ness of both men and women, in-
dividually and collectively.

"And the mother instinct is abso-
lutely fearless," she explained,
when this interviewer finally caught
up with her as she was visiting The
Christian Science Publishing So-
ciety. "The old-fashioned idea of a
good mother is of one whose inter-
est is confined to her own family.
I feel such a mother is a danger to
her community. My idea of a good
mother is of one who is so good that
her love embraces all families."

Other People's Children
That Lady Astor practices what
she preaches is widely known. It
was never enough that her own six
children should be blessed with all
that material abundance and a
moral home environment could sup-
ply. She must work and give her
time for the millions of less fortunate
children, whose hardships have been
a constant spur to her activi-

Love of Country Rated as
Virtue Only When
Including World

Women Gaining

pant in agitation for more humane
legislation pertaining to juvenile
courts, the guardianship of infants,
the status of women and so forth.
At present she is engaged in an edu-
cational program providing for con-
tinuation school opportunities for
British children who ordinarily
leave the schoolroom in their early
teens.

Peace Desired All Around
Just as the affection which is lim-
ited to the family is a social menace,
she pointed out, so this extreme na-
tionalism which is sweeping the world
today is a force of tremendous evil.
"I have always found," she said, "that
the 100 per cent national is a danger
to any country. The best citizen is
never a 100 per cent American, or the
100 per cent Englishman. The best
citizen is a hundred-per-cent honest."

"Love your family, yes. If you are
not good to your own family you
will not be good to anybody else,
but if your kindness stops there, you
will make a bad citizen. You must
love your community and your own
country and extend your love beyond
its boundaries to other countries. Just
as it is stupid not to treat every
child as you would your own, so it is
stupidity to shut out from your in-
terests conditions which exist
throughout the world. It is a question
of clearing up social evils. Every na-
tion wants peace."

After the World War, she stated,
everyone hoped that the nations

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Viscountess Astor
Returns for Brief Stay in United States
ties in the land of her adoption. As
a mother, she has fought unparal-
leled, throughout her colorful po-
litical career, for measures which re-
move injustices from earth's chil-
dren, both juvenile and adult. Her
maiden speech in the British Par-
liament, to which she, the first
woman member, was elected in 1919,
was directed against the liquor trade.
She was the first woman to conduct
through the House a bill to be writ-
ten on the statute books, a bill which
became law in 1923 and banned the
sale of intoxicants to youths under
18.

She has been an energetic partici-

Train Schedules Speed Up at End Of Daylight Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—As clocks are turned back from daylight saving to standard time the railroads again are turning up the speed valves on the locomotives of many of their already fast trains. Return to so-called "slow" time finds railroad travel on faster time than ever.

For the past few years the semi-annual change of time, necessitating changes in railroad timetables, has given the roads a chance to launch new fast schedules.

Schedules for this year reveal little or no let-up in the determined scramble for trade and public favor through the offering of high-speed service and innovations in streamlined design and modernistic comfort.

The Pennsylvania will send its Detroit Arrow scooting between Detroit and Chicago in 20 minutes less than at present. For some 141 miles between the outskirts of Chicago and Fort Wayne, Ind., the train will hold to an average clip of 75 miles an hour.

The Pennsylvania's Liberty Limited, a standard, no-extra-fare, steam train, will operate the fastest schedule in its history, westbound between New York and Chicago, making the run in but 40 minutes more time than the crack Broadway Limited, which, with the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited, does it in 16½ hours. The Pennsylvania Limited will cut off 25 minutes on its run between Chicago and New York.

New Trains Added

The Pennsylvania announces a new train, the Midwesterner, to provide 18-hour and 20-minute service between New York and Chicago. The same road is adding a new fast train, the Indiana Arrow between Chicago and points south, splitting at Logansport, Ind., with one section going to Bradford, one to Richmond and the third to Indianapolis and Louisville.

Eastbound, the Pennsylvania's Liberty Limited will provide through service between Chicago and Boston. The Wabash enters fast train competition between Chicago and St. Louis with its St. Louis Special. The train, with standard steam equipment, will make the northbound trip in the same time, 4 hours and 55 minutes, as the diesel-powered, streamliners of the Alton and the Illinois Central.

The Grand-Trunk-Canadian National's Maple Leaf, between Chicago and Toronto, will be operated on a schedule one hour and 15 minutes faster than at present.

The Burlington, one of the diesel-streamliner pioneers, is to add another to its fleet, the Sam Houston Zephyr, which will run between Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, covering the 250 miles from Dallas to Houston in 250 minutes.

The Burlington plans to put its new diesel-motored, streamlined, 12-car Zephyrs into service between Denver and Chicago.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Republican agricultural policies. He proceeds from Milwaukee to Oregon to confer with Frank O. Lowden, Republican farm sage.

The London enterprise amid the corn shocks draws fire, at last, from the New Deal. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of State Hull go on the air, Secretary Wallace to assail Governor Landon's farm program, Secretary Hull to berate the Republican tariff program. Secretary Wallace will follow through with five speeches in the farm belt next week. Both parties appear to feel that as the spindle is inclined, so the election is bent.

Dockmen—President Strives for Conciliation

The Administration bends all efforts to solve a maritime labor crisis on the Pacific coast. A labor row might be politically embarrassing at this time.

President Roosevelt plans to converse with his newly appointed Maritime Commission in his quest of conciliation. Next Wednesday the agreements that ended the 1934 strike will terminate. Ship owners want to modify them. Particularly do they want to substitute direct hiring by employers at the dock for hiring in halls run jointly by employers and employees as at present.

Labor appears intransigent under the militant leadership of Harry Bridges, strategist of the 1934 strike. Labor interprets the objection to the hiring-halls as a move to abolish all worker participation in hiring. Should Labor be so eliminated, employers, it is believed by many commentators, would be in a position better to enforce an open shop.

Spain—Rebels' Determined Advance on Madrid

The Spanish rebellion presents a chaotic scene of fierce fighting on many fronts, but the whole world realizes that the desperately contested advance of the Fascists about 40 miles south of Madrid represents the crucial theater of action.

Arrival of a Fascist column at Toledo, where hundreds of rebels still hold out in the ruined Alcazar, is reported from Lisbon, Portugal.

The Government continues to fight with millions of gallons of water, opening dams on the Alberche River a second time and inundating advancing Fascists. These reports appertain to the advance of Fascists in the South. Against these advances Madrid makes ready to launch 18 planes.

Most important victory claimed by Government forces is the alleged annihilation of 900 Fascists and 30 trucks in the Guadarrama Mountains north of the capital. Bilbao is being savagely bombarded from the air by insurgents, who desire to add this city to their chain of ocean ports on the Bay of Biscay.

Atrocities stories continue, violently reactionary reports charging brutality all on the side of the "Reds," violently radical reports attributing the cruelty all to the Fascists. Commentators, who are at all well informed and scrupulous, know that there have been atrocities enough on both sides, although the total number of them has probably been greatly exaggerated.

League—French Appeal for Peace

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, follows Great Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a strong peace appeal before the League of Nations assembly. The French franc devaluation appears to have instilled the session with some unanticipated good cheer. Delbos heralds it as an easement for the tenseness of the economic situation and an essential bettering of the political climate.

Minister Delbos, like Secretary Eden, urges the rallying of the scattered peace forces. He states that Europe and the League should have for its objectives the control of armaments, the limitation of armaments and the reduction of armaments.

Minister Delbos also urges nations to withstand any effort to separate Europe into two camps of rival social and political dogmas. He apparently discerns much astute propaganda in the patent effort of certain powers to accentuate the "Communist menace." Division of Europe into Fascist sympathizers and Communist supporters might destroy any hope of organizing Europe collectively, a result that might have its uses for strong revisionist nations.

Here's Hope for the 'Dust Bowl'—Grain Defies Sun, Drought, Pests

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26 (AP)—Elisberry O'Hair, employee in the State Department of Agriculture, today claimed he and his father, H. Z. O'Hair of Bushout, Ill., have succeeded in growing a grain and forage crop which defies drought, heat, and insects.

He said it was the first time the crop, a hybrid of three cross pollinations of varieties of kafir corn and ribbon cane, had been grown in the mid-western corn belt. The test was conducted in co-operation with Fred Groff, Oklahoma experimental farmer, who supplied the seed.

"It was a complete success," Mr. O'Hair said. "We secured 75 bushels to an acre on a 10-acre field, which received only eight inches of rainfall from May 1 to Aug. 31, and was so seared that the ground cracked sufficiently to run an ordinary ruler a foot down."

"The grain is heavy in protein and fat. Cattle ate it readily. In addition, the fodder, sweet and

moist, amounted to 13 tons to an acre."

Some of the values claimed for the new crop were: Production of 75 bushels to an acre during four months when the moisture deficiency was 6.57 inches. Corn production in the Bushout area this summer was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 25 bushels to an acre. The protein in the fodder was said to be 4.36 per cent, about half as much as shelled corn. The grain protein value was 12 per cent, the same as the average for wheat. Fat content of the grain was 4.35 per cent as compared with 3.5 per cent for Indian corn, the common variety of the farm belt. Grasshoppers and chinchbugs did not touch it.

Flyer, 22 Years Old, Wins His Sixth Record

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—Robert N. Buck, 22-year-old pilot, held today the world nonstop distance record for light aircraft—the sixth of his authenticated aviation records.

He was notified by the National Aeronautic association that the Federation Aeronautique Internationale at Paris had registered his 1986-mile flight from Burbank, Cal., to Columbus, Ohio, declaring it the official world record. It supplanted a mark of 1809 miles set by two Frenchmen in 1932.

Mr. Buck's "Skyrider," a ship 20 feet long and with a wingspread of 32 feet, powered by a 90-horsepower motor, made the trip in 17 hours and 50 minutes.

Mr. Buck started making records in 1930, when he was 16. He flew to Los Angeles from Newark in 28 hours and returned in 23. These marks, which still stand, broke the junior record held by Eddie Schneider.

Young People Bigger; 'Giant' Race Foreseen

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Signs that earth's inhabitants may be growing slowly into a race of giants were noted last night in a world-wide study of heights and weights of young people.

Every 12½ years for the past 80 years almost four tenths of an inch has been added to the height of the average college student, the Journal of the American Medical association reported in an editorial survey.

For the population as a whole, the journal said the rate of growth "is somewhat smaller."

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Widows' Pension Plan of Legion Draws Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Strong opposition to a resolution of the rehabilitation committee of the American Legion proposing pensions for widows of World War veterans was voiced by Donald A. Hobart, national commander of the American Veterans' association, here today.

"The Cleveland convention of the American Legion, through its unanimous approval of the report of its rehabilitation committee, has definitely started the American Legion down the road to pensions for everyone," Mr. Hobart said.

"Tucked inconspicuously into the report of the legion's rehabilitation committee are two short paragraphs representing the most important, as well as the most dangerous, action taken by the legion at its Cleveland convention. These paragraphs are: 'That in no event shall the widows and orphans of World War veterans be without government protection,' and 'the term "widow" of a World War veteran shall mean a person who married the veteran prior to July 3, 1931, or one who married the veteran subsequent to that date and who has lived with the veteran continuously for a period of three years next preceding the veteran's death.'"

Mr. Hobart said that although the two paragraphs, buried in a mass of anti-red resolutions and "America for Americans" slogans, had been overlooked very largely by the press and the public, their effect on the future course of veterans' legislation was of more importance than the recent bonus payments.

"No one can doubt that this preposterous demand for life pensions for widows of veterans who marry from now henceforth and who pass on from civilian causes leads directly and inevitably into demands for life pensions for every man who ever wore his country's uniform."

"Under exactly similar legislation, the last widow of a revolutionary war veteran passed on Nov. 11, 1906, at 92 years of age, and the amazing thing was that she was born 23 years after the war ended."

"In advocating such legislation for World War 'peace widows' the American Legion has betrayed the very confidence of the American people which it is so energetically trying to cultivate."

Educator



Miss Maverville R. Smith
Director of the Near East School of Homemaking in Albania, Who Has Just Returned From Four Years at Her Post for Her First Vacation

Near East Relief Combats Poverty Among Albanians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—The average Albanian farm family income is \$50 a year, according to Miss Maverville Smith, who is visiting her family on her first vacation home in four years from her post as director of the Near East Foundation School of Homemaking at Kavaje, Albania.

"Our school, however, promises to accomplish several things that will aid rural life development in Albania, whose only future security lies in agriculture," she declared.

"In the first place, we are reviving old home crafts and adapting them in a small measure to modern ideas."

"Then we are teaching personal hygiene, the care of the home and babies, poultry and bee culture that will result in better eggs and chickens and superior honey. With the aid of our kitchen gardens we are introducing new varieties of food into the meager diet of the country people."

Civic Heads Join Anti-Fraud Drive At Chicago Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Civic and business leaders here are determined to see that Chicago gets an honest election in November. Although the new permanent registration is functioning, civic leaders are aware that it must be followed through with an honest marking and counting of ballots before honest elections are a fact.

They point out that until votes are honestly counted crime will thrive as a co-partner in fraudulent voting. Furthermore, leaders in the campaign for honest balloting declare that until votes are honestly cast and honestly counted so that the expressed opinion of the majority is returned as the actual decision, the people are being ruled by "dictatorship" of the worst kind.

Groups Aroused

To rout dishonest election schemes, several organizations including the Chicago Bar association, the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, the Women's Civic council, are instructing and preparing judges and clerks of election, watchers and observers who are to be placed in the several thousand voting precincts to detect attempts to circumvent the law.

The Chicago Association of Commerce has secured 3396 volunteer judges and clerks of election to take their places at the polls to fight for an honest election, it was announced by Edward A. Zimmerman. The Women's Civic council is calling for volunteers to act as watchers at the polls.

Although the registration is heavier than at former presidential elections, going beyond the 1,158,000 mark to date, citizens are being urged to register. The total number of persons eligible to vote in Cook County is estimated at 2,500,000. Registration at the City Hall continues until Oct. 6.

Frank Methods Shown

Ways of detecting the fraudulent marking of ballots were explained by Mrs. Kathryn Keeler, handwriting expert from the Northwestern university crime detection laboratory. Through slides which threw on the screen copies of fraudulent ballots and tally sheets fraudulently marked, she drew attention to the insidious methods used in former elections.

Two-Purpose Sheep Bred in South Africa Interest Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Australian farmers and sheep raisers are much interested in the news from South Africa that the Zastron district has exceeded every standard of dual-purpose sheep so far raised in the union.

It has been recognized that South Africa has steadily improved its standards of flocks for fleeces and is known to have directed breeding-up efforts toward better mutton animals, but the sudden attainment of success surprised West Australian flock masters.

The attempts embrace a strengthening of the fleece-carrying capacity of the mutton type of cross breed sheep, or conversely, a maintenance of the best type mutton sheep, to carry a fleece equal to those types bred exclusively for wools.

As a woolly back the new type has definitely withstood the ravages of drought better than ordinary merino strains. The outstanding characteristic tending toward features of mutton type is the almost complete immunity from blowfly infestation, after 14 years of experimental breeding. The rams are horrid.

The breeding master of the new type is of the opinion that in the past the desire for heavier yields per fleece has led to crossings which have ended in weakening resistance to animal ailments.

The theory under which the new mutton type has been standardized has been along lines of breeding for a better constitution, and afterward crossing with a fleece type.

'The Monitor' Views the News

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of 'The Monitor Views the News' in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule American Border Stations

Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m. and 5 p. m., WEE-WEEA, 900ks.

Shortwave
Massachusetts
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m. and 5 p. m., WIXK, 9.57mc.

Government Moves To Avert Pacific Longshore Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Government acted today in the Pacific coast maritime situation, rapidly approaching a crisis, to prevent repetition of the clashes of 1934.

President Roosevelt announced he would discuss the longshoremen's situation with his newly appointed maritime commission Wednesday, said the day the present working agreements between the employers and 11 maritime unions expire.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who participated in settlement of the 1934 disagreements, said he would leave Washington immediately by plane for San Francisco.

"The situation is very grave," Mr. McGrady declared. "The deadline is coming awfully fast."

He referred to expiration of the agreements at midnight Wednesday, with threatened subsequent paralysis of all Pacific coast shipping.

Waterfront employers and unions have reached an apparent deadlock in long negotiations to revise the agreements.

The dissolution hinges on the disputed hiring halls, from which workers are sent to longshore and other jobs. The shipowners announced temporary abolishment of the halls, declaring they would shut down after Sept. 30 unless sufficient men appeared at the docks for work.

Harry Bridges, district president of the International Longshoremen's association and leader in the 1934 strike, declared the maritime unions would fight to retain the halls.

He declared the employees were proceeding with preparations in the expectation there would be "trouble."

He offered to continue work under the present agreement pending further negotiations. So far employers' spokesmen have refused to continue the agreement.

Employment Gains in Virginia

Virginia officials say industrial employment in that State in August gained 20 per cent over the 1935 period.



"America is a tune. It must be sung together"

Two words hold an outstanding place in popular discussions of the times in which we live. Much has been said about *labor* and much about *capital*. But all too little has been heard about *management*, which puts overalls on both capital and labor.

Both would suffer if those individuals who have the peculiar gift of enterprise did not create opportunity for both to work.

Yet the manager seems to be the forgotten man today.

How many of these managers do we have in America? 606,000 men direct the nation's industries, 1,700,000 market the things the factories make. As population goes, this group is small, about 2% of all of us. But it is the nation's most important natural resource.

Why so important? What does a manager do? He discovers new things to build by anticipating the needs and desires of the rest of us. He knows how to make old things attractive. He persuades savings to join him in the venture. He manages to put teamwork into production,

selling, financing, deliveries. He is the leader of the band. Where do these managers come from? They are recruits from every walk of life, men who have won their way to the top by proving they have a talent for finding productive work for others to do. They know how to run a business on a basis which brings in enough to meet payrolls and pay the bills.

The most precious thing in America is the spirit of enterprise which management supplies—for the job these men who head up business are doing has given this country the highest standard of living in the world.

WHERE DO BUSINESS LEADERS COME FROM?

Of 140 railroad presidents more than 100 came up from the ranks; half the bank presidents of New York City came from the Middle West and the farms; most utility operators came up from a linesman job. And so it is in all industries.

Among the 176 executives responsible for the management of 95% of the steel industry's present capacity, nine out of ten rose from the ranks as follows:

- 64 began as laborers
- 26 began as clerks or stenographers
- 23 began as engineers or chemists
- 10 began as messengers

The management of America's business today is in the hands of men who came from every walk of life—men who exercised the American right of every man to progress as far as his ability will take him. This American tradition must be preserved for the citizens of tomorrow.

Isn't it time to quit talking about this land of ours as if it were split into hard and fast "classes," and to think of it for what it really is, the greatest spot on the globe, if not the only one, where classes do not really exist, but all, under the direction of management, pull together for the greatest good of the greatest number.

This advertisement is published by NATION'S BUSINESS

—a magazine devoted to interpreting business to itself, and to bringing about a better understanding of the intricate relations of government and business. If the facts here interest you, look in NATION'S BUSINESS for September, and you will find answers to scores of questions such as these:

What simple policy promotes greater harmony between management and labor? Is there a "cooperative" system that abolishes free enterprise already under way in America? What Oriental plan shows real possibilities for farm relief without benefit of subsidy? Is it wise to suspend local sales promotion when disaster hits the locality? Are we faced with a shortage of skilled labor despite present unemployment? What effect will the new truck laws have on all methods of shipping? How are government ownership advocates soliciting the support of religious organizations? Every business owner and millions more who work for a living, own homes, securities, insurance policies—should know these facts. NATION'S BUSINESS has been furnishing information and inspiration to business men for 20 years. Its net paid circulation today is 280,000. Merle Thorpe, Editor and Publisher.

Write on your letterhead to NATION'S BUSINESS, Washington, D. C. We will start your subscription at once and bill you later. Or send your check for a three-year subscription, which costs but \$7.50.

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Wisconsin Greets Landon On Zig-Zag Tour of State

By Erwin D. Canham

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, BETWEEN OSHKOSH AND MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26—Gov. Alfred M. Landon today was rounding out one of the most unusual—and to some, quixotic—episodes of his campaign. He was spending the second day of circuitous meandering in Wisconsin, a state reputedly the political balliwick of the La Follette family, whose leaders have endorsed President Roosevelt. And he was being warmly received.

At Oshkosh, Governor Landon did perhaps his most astute campaigning when he made his bid for the overall vote. In the farm belt, in the oil fields, in mines and factories and everywhere else where men work hard, Oshkosh is synonymous with overalls.

So Governor Landon said, in his most effective manner from the back platform today, "There is one reason for which Oshkosh is well known to us in Kansas, both on our farms and in our oil fields."

The crowd began to smile and murmur appreciatively.

Oshkosh, By-Gosh

"You're right," he said, "It's overalls. Oshkosh, by-gosh."

Only Governor Landon gave it the correct workingman's pronunciation. He said: "Over-hauls."

Then the Republican candidate turned to more serious things. He told the attentive crowd that human liberty meant much in America, that it must be preserved from encroachments—from insidious doctrines filtering in, from the excessive and bureaucratic expansion of government. Again he praised the conservation policies of Wisconsin.

Behind him were Iowa and Minnesota, states where Republican chances are hopeful, but could be made much better by renewed and diligent campaigning. There he had delivered two major speeches, on general farm policy and reciprocal tariffs, and was prepared for his address in Milwaukee tonight on social security. In the opinion of most unattached political observers, the extra days would have been better spent in working more intensively on Minnesota. Only Nov. 3 will tell whether the two days devoted to Wisconsin will have been fruitful. Actually, no state could be a better locale for the social security speech than this progressive commonwealth, one of the nation's most advanced laboratories for social legislation.

Greeted by Crowds

Good crowds greeted Governor Landon after he entered Wisconsin at Eau Claire, proceeded eastward to Marshfield, swung up to Wausau, over to Green Bay, down to Appleton, then to Neenah-Menasha, at all of which back-platform addresses were given. Then the Governor spent the night at Oshkosh, after witnessing a football game between Oshkosh high school and Milwaukee Technical high school.

The candidate sat in a gray ulster, his eyes following each play with twinkling animation, and thoroughly enjoyed himself in the bleachers. He learned with amusement that one reporter whose friends were at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., covering President Roosevelt, was sending "play-by-play" telegrams of the Oshkosh game to the Roosevelt camp. There have been reports that President Roosevelt was having suspiciously early information about the Landon speeches—doubtless a rumor—without foundation—but it amused Governor Landon to hear of telegrams telling a Roosevelt secretary that "Oshkosh behind; suggest you send quarterback," a reference to President Roosevelt's quarterback theory of government, and "left end missing; we want Tugwell."

Fishing Trip Barred

From Oshkosh, the Landon train went to Fond du Lac, down to Watertown, over to Madison, and doubled back to Waukesha and Milwaukee. All of this turning and twisting resulted from an apparent veto on Governor Landon's desire to spend a day fishing for fish instead of votes. That was his original program, but it met the same objections as the Governor's wish to go to Estes Park, Colo., a few weeks ago, which also

was vetoed by campaign strategists as too frivolous a gesture for a presidential candidate.

The Landon special was beginning to break by afternoon with its load of gift cheeses. Proud Badgers had given the prize product of their state to this visitor at almost every stop, the only interruption being a crate of home-grown cranberries. It was not clear exactly what the Governor could do with his cranberries, nor with the tubs of butter also given him.

Political Opening

But the cheese gave him a political opening. The argument about the price of cheese and reciprocal treaties already has waxed strong, and when a group of Republican young women handed up one box, the Republican candidate said, "This cheese is worth just 17 cents a pound today. If it were not for reciprocal trade agreement with Canada our producers would be getting at least 21 cents a pound for the same cheese."

This seemingly innocent remark rectified a misleading statement in Governor Landon's Minneapolis speech wherein he said that cheese had fallen from 17 to 12½ cents a pound in the first four months of the Canadian trade agreement. Actually, the price is back to where it started, the highest level for some years, but Governor Landon calculated that it should have gone even higher.

Praises State Program

In his Wisconsin speeches, the candidate also heaped praise upon the state's conservation program, the land-planning for dairy and general farming, and timber restoring. "Our Republican platform," he added, "insures the nation the successful completion of such a conservation program as your state already has launched."

Republican state leaders were flattered by Governor Landon's visit, and many of them boarded his special train for short rides between stops. They issued numerous optimistic statements.

And the impartial view seemed to be that the Republican candidate was making considerable progress in this area, where a good deal of solid realism exists coupled with a progressive outlook. While the La Follette influence is strong, the consensus was that the tide was flowing steadily for Governor Landon, but might not reach majority proportions by Nov. 3.

Move for Stabilization

Is Commended by Hull

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The three-power move for final stabilization of the dollar, pound, and franc brought the formal declaration of Cordell Hull, secretary of state, today, that it "should greatly strengthen the prospect of stability in international exchange relationships," and should aid business revival at home and abroad.

Mr. Hull lashed out at "candidates for high office" apparently referring to Governor Landon, charging them with attempting to block international efforts at rehabilitation.

Hull Statement

Mr. Hull said:

"Naturally, I am immensely gratified to see a vitally important step in the direction of stable monetary arrangements."

"The action of the treasuries of the three governments in making simultaneous and virtually identical statements of policy should greatly strengthen the prospect of stability in international exchange relationships."

"This should result in further strengthening the basic conditions of our domestic recovery. The declarations of policy amply provide for taking into account the full requirements of internal prosperity. This advance toward stability should also greatly facilitate the reduction of excessive phases of quota, exchange controls, and of other excessive impediments to commerce between nations, which themselves were partly caused by exchange uncertainties."

Trade Effects

"For it has been apparent for a substantial time that progress toward stability and the reduction of barriers to commerce should go forward concurrently, or as nearly as possible, simultaneously. The step taken is in harmony with our rec-

First Roanoke Coins

For President and King

MANTEO, N. C., Sept. 26 (AP)—Officials of the Roanoke Colony Memorial association said yesterday the first of 25,000 memorial coins would go to President Roosevelt and King Edward VIII of England.

The coins, authorized by the last Congress, will commemorate the deeds of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony and the romantic mystery of Virginia Dare and the lost colonists. D. Bradford Fearing, association secretary, said requests for 5991 of the half-dollars had been received and the coins probably would be minted soon.

The first, he explained, is to go to President Roosevelt, who signed the authorizing act and the second to the British Monarch "in recognition of the fact that but for the colonial sponsorship of Queen Elizabeth there would have been no Roanoke island, or at least no historical background to Roanoke island."

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Columbia Called 'Dictatorial' By Students' Meeting

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The administration of the country's biggest university, Columbia, called "arbitrary, dictatorial and ruthless" at a mass meeting of students called on Sept. 24 to protest the expulsion of Robert H. Burke of Youngstown, Ohio.

"There is not much difference," said James A. Wechsler, director of publications for the American Student union to a spirited but orderly crowd of about 500, "between the minds of the administration and those of Nazi leaders who control the German universities."

The strike of students to express their displeasure over refusal of Dean Herbert E. Hawkes to reinstate Mr. Burke as a student had been discussed, no action was taken by the meeting to put one into effect.

The red-haired, tall and husky Mr. Burke, who said he worked last summer for the John L. Lewis committee for industrial organization among steel workers, also addressed the crowd, assembled before Hamilton hall.

He said he had apologized to President Nicholas Murray Butler "approximately six times" for disorderliness, but added: "The thing I refuse to apologize for is going to Dr. Butler's house to express an opinion."

Then he added, "This comes down to whether the dean, Dr. Butler and the board of trustees will do my thinking and put words in my mouth, or whether I can stand on my own feet and do my own thinking."

The meeting adopted a resolution to campaign for Mr. Burke's reinstatement in spite of the dean's action in refusing to countenance his return.

As for a strike, Mr. Wechsler said, "We always regard strikes as the last resort. A strike is being considered but we hope in the next week to get sufficient student and public support to avoid one."

Wechsler said that Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union, was preparing a court action in an effort to enjoin Columbia's refusal to accept Burke as a student.

Mr. Burke, president-elect of the junior class, was dismissed last June on a charge that he was a leader of a demonstration in front of President Butler's home to protest Columbia's participation in the anniversary ceremonies of Heidelberg university in Germany.

procity trade agreements program, as it is an indispensable part of any program for full and stable business recovery.

"Some willful critics and some well-meaning persons not acquainted with the vast difficulties to be overcome, both with respect to exchange stability and the reduction of excessive trade barriers, in order to restore the normal volume of international trade, have indulged in carping and wholly unfounded criticism of our present reciprocity trade policy upon the theory that it has not given entire trade relief overnight."

Critics Criticized

"The truth is that this program has thus far functioned far more effectively than its most optimistic friends had dared to hope."

"Let me repeat that it is tragical and outrageous just as these extremely difficult stages toward national and international economic rehabilitation are being experienced, that candidates for high office, without indicating any other practical alternative course, endeavor to defeat this entire movement."

U. S.-Philippines

Passenger. Flight

Scheduled Oct. 21

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Reports that the first commercial passenger airplane flight across the Pacific ocean would begin Oct. 21 to be followed by a regular weekly trans-Pacific passenger service has brought more than 1000 requests for seats on the first trip.

Announcement from Pan American Airways indicates that tickets will be allotted "first come, first served." It is revealed that ever since the public was informed some two years ago that the ocean route was planned, applications for tickets have poured in.

The cost of the San Francisco to Manila hop is to be about \$900. Passengers are limited to 18, as the fuel load prohibits taking more. From Hawaii, however, it is expected that as many as 40 will find accommodations, as the fuel load is less on the shorter hops between islands.

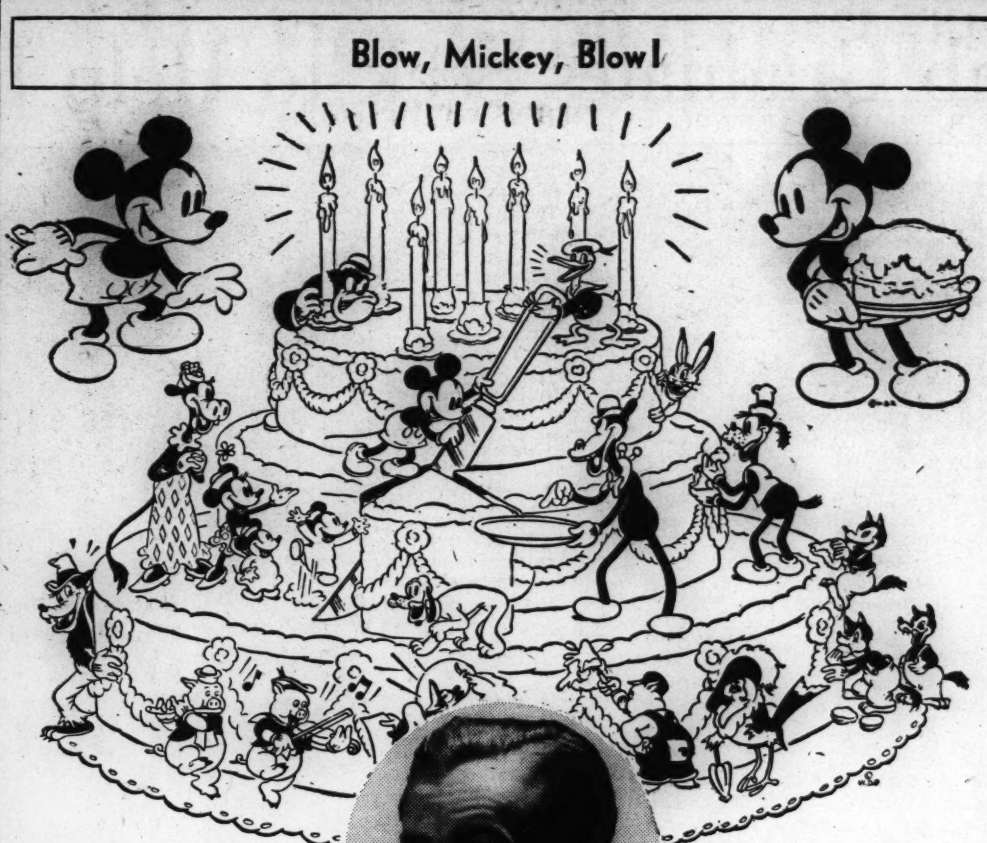
With the announcement that the return flight from Manila—the first flight eastward—would begin Oct. 29 came the statement that weekly service would be inaugurated on the three giant Pan-American clippers, China, Hawaiian, and Philippine.

Regular mail service between these points began last November. Today, more than 500,000 miles of flying experience have been amassed by Pan American's trans-Pacific pilots and crews.

But No Candlestickmakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The present Belgian Chamber which numbers 202 members includes 57 barristers, 13 teachers, 10 metallurgists, nine professors, eight secretaries of syndicates or political associations, eight manufacturers, seven journalists, six doctors, five engineers, four industrialists, four agriculturists, four railway employees, four printers, four mine workers, three quarrymen, as well as a chairmaker, a pastry cook, a master builder, a shoemaker and a confectioner.



Mickey Mouse Packs Theaters Of All Nations

Lovable Cartoon Star In
Eight Years Has Won
Hearts of Millions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now comes the eighth birthday of that pillar of the universe, Mickey Mouse.

Mickey came about under peculiar circumstances, it is true, but he has remained to occupy a place of over-size consequence in the world, even at his tender years—and the end is by no means yet.

In Japan you may not know a word of the language, but if you can only remember to mention "Miki Kuchi" you can go on almost anywhere from there, sure of a foundation of the utmost respect and admiration.

In France the results to be had from speaking of Michel Souris would make a cat laugh.

Spain? Miguel Ratoncito is your pass word.

And in Germany, you can cause almost anyone to be 15 seconds late with their Heils by suddenly saying, "Micky Maus."

Everyone Likes Mickey

Mickey's voice is the voice of his master, Walt Disney, but his philosophy, ideas, and activities, his fallings-down and his gettings-up, the general Jekyll-and-Hyde-dom in which he is alternately hero and coward, nitwit and genius, ne'er-do-well and gentleman, are all Mickey, loved by Eskimos and South Sea Islanders alike, philosophers and laborers, pedagogues and clowns, high and low.

Douglas Fairbanks Sr. once had an easier time of it with some African savages because he had had the forethought to stow in his duffle some cakes of soap with the exhorting countenance of Mickey impressed upon them.

The city of Granville in France has made Mickey a citizen. At last count, 488,000,000 admissions had been paid to theaters throughout the world, where more than a strong implication existed that the large "box office" was due to cartoons which would show all and sundry how Mickey's fortunes were faring.

The Business Man

Not long ago so serious-minded a business figure as B. C. Forbes took occasion to go quite thoroughly into the matter of Mickey's business career, which, among other things, warrants the existence of more than a half hundred manufacturers in the United States—to say nothing of co-operating agencies abroad duly licensed to do nothing but turn out products considered worthy of association with Mickey's name and spritely figure.

Walt Disney is the son of Elias Disney, a Missouri farmer. He was 19

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Blow, Mickey, Blow!

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His Excellency of Mousedom
Cuts the Birthday Cake

All Mickey's Pals Rally Round to Get Their Piece. Inset—Walt Disney

others, a whole vista of monkey-shines would be opened up through the obvious realization that a cat would make a handsome villain.

Enter Mickey

Mr. Disney hired a garage, with his brother, and in this slightly malodorous and unsuitable surrounding, they turned out the first cartoon which was, oddly enough and without due respect to the new mouse character, called "Steamboat Willie."

It was just at the time that Al Jolson's picture "The Jazz Singer" was causing the film industry to turn upside down with excitement over what the element of sound might mean to the future of moving pictures. So Mr. Disney developed sound effects to accompany his original idea that the secret of making good animated cartoons lay in doing a fresh cartoon for each movement involved, instead of using cut-out figures whose arms and legs could be bent, for rephotographing, every time a motion was needed.

Steamboat Willie

The first showing of Mickey Mouse in "Steamboat Willie" was at the Colony theater, Sept. 28, 1928. Perhaps Mickey has never been jauntier than in the moment in "Steamboat Willie" when he played a xylophone solo on the cow's teeth. Thereafter, with Charlie Chaplin, he speedily became one of the few truly universally known characters in the world.

Many happy returns of the day, Mickey!

By degrees his cartoons used up the more obvious animal characters, cows, dogs, cats, horses, etc., and his occupancy of a desk in an advertising agency which was liberally populated with mice suddenly gave him the idea that there was one he had not used, and there might be something in a new character, a mouse. It had various rudimentary advantages to recommend it. Among

others, a whole vista of monkey-shines would be opened up through the obvious realization that a cat would make a handsome villain.

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Secession of Peace River Area From Alberta Talked by Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE RIVER, Alta.—A movement for the secession of the Peace River area from Alberta is under way and a number of meetings are being held in the district north of the Peace River to discuss this matter. L. C. Porteous of Grande Prairie, when interviewed in Edmonton recently, stated that the secession talk is gaining impetus and that plans include either the circulation of a petition or a vote among the residents of the Peace River country to determine their stand on the question.

The chief bone of contention of the residents of this productive agricultural district whose farmers have several times captured the world's crown for wheat and oats at the Chicago International, is that for many years they have been promised good roads and an outlet for their grain by rail to the Pacific coast. They feel that there seems little prospect of the fulfillment of the government pledges.

Taxes Without Roads

Mr. Porteous said that north of Athabasca Landing the provincial government collects \$350 a day in gasoline taxes and that on a 400-mile stretch there is not one mile of graveled road,—just quagmires, to show for the money.

The proposal of the Peace River residents is that they make an application to the Government and, if necessary, a direct appeal to the Privy Council in Great Britain, asking that the Peace River block which embraces about 500 square miles both in British Columbia and Alberta should be made into a separate district. This block would not be under the control of either British Columbia or Alberta but completely under the control of the residents of that area.

Autonomy Plan Studied

At a recent meeting held in the town of Peace River to discuss this matter, a committee of five was appointed to further the plan for autonomy. At Fairview and at Falher, two other centers in the Peace River area, the residents also met to take action. The proposed form of government for the Peace River block

would be to elect annually a council of perhaps five members who would administer the affairs of the district and deal directly with the Federal Government at Ottawa.

This type of governing body would be similar in form to the general council which governed the Northwest Territories prior to 1905. There are some 42,000 names on the voters' list in the Peace River district and if, when a petition is circulated asking for the autonomy of the Peace River block, there are 31,000 names on the list favorable to this move, the matter will then be taken up with the Provincial and Federal governments.

The town of Banff, situated in the Banff National Park, is also discussing the possibility of severing its connection with this province and of being placed under federal jurisdiction instead of the provincial. It was pointed out at a recent meeting of the Banff City Council that as the National Park is owned by the Dominion, not by the province, that the Federal Government bears all costs for maintaining and developing the town of Banff.

On the other hand, while the Alberta Government provides nothing for the upkeep of Banff, yet the provincial government takes approximately \$120,000 annually from Banff in the form of car licenses, gasoline tax, income and sales tax for which the Banff residents receive no benefits in return.

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2. Keep, Kelp, Help, Held, Herd, Here, Hire, Hive, Give.

3. Bed.

4. The frog clears one foot a day.

At the end of 17 days he would be 17 feet from the bottom, or within 3 feet from the top. The next day, the 18th, he would reach the top.

5. More o's. (Morse).

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

4-H Club Graduates Seek to Help Rural Community

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Older Farm Youth

Rich in 4-H Club Experience, They Forge Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE "older" young people on American farms are receiving more attention. They are the boys and girls who are either approaching the graduating point from their 4-H Club work or have already moved into the class of adults, yet are not ready to join the grown-up farm clubs which Aunt Sarah and Uncle Bill belong to.

There are thousands of these older boys and girls who normally would have gone to the city and found jobs or gone to college as their older brothers and sisters did. But here they are stranded on the farm, eager for the broadening experience and cultural enrichment which they had expected to get outside, but which they must now find nearer home. The encouraging part of it is—many of them are making the best of their circumstances and developing their talents in real service to their communities.

Imagine a group of young men and women with a long list of 4-H Club experience behind them setting out to reorganize the county fair. This is what happened out in Nebraska, according to L. I. Frisbie, state 4-H Club leader there. They took the old-time "bally-hoo" and cheap entertainment out of the fair and put it on a fine educational basis, with splendid exhibits of clothes made by farm girls, with fruit-canning contests, and room-improvements projects.

Seeking
Mature Projects

4-H Club leaders and extension workers from agricultural colleges are experimenting to discover projects which will be helpful to the young people when they get into their twenties and beyond, according to G. L. Noble, managing director of the National Committee on Boys and Girls' Club Work, with headquarters in Chicago.

Of the 1,000,000 4-H Club members there are 300,000 between the ages of 16 and 20. Today those at the age of 15 form the largest part of the membership, while only a few years ago the age was 12. This shift indicates that the 4-H Club organization is catering more and more to the older group. It is moving along from so-called "kid-days" to more mature work.

Thousands of these young people who started when they were 10 years old to develop a project in 4-H Club work, such as raising a calf, or planting a little patch of potatoes, or canning a few jars of fruit, now want to add to their first lessons and enlarge their projects.

Girls who began by improving their own bedroom, for instance, are looking over the whole house to see where they can refinish a piece of furniture, alter the color scheme in the living room, make the kitchen more convenient, or freshen up the dining room. Boys, too, are keen to become junior partners on the farm.

with their father, or to start farming "on their own."

Perhaps the girls started by making simple beverages or easy salads. Today they are branching out not only into planning whole meals but managing the canning and storage of fruits, vegetables and meats to supply the farm larder through the winter months. They are progressing from sewing a few garments to making whole outfits of clothes and to studying the standard points in good buymanship. Instead of so much emphasis on textiles, the kind of materials to buy for dresses and underclothes, tests for strength and so on, girls are studying various labels on ready-to-wear clothes, especially underwear and stockings, in order to become intelligent shoppers.

Investigate
Current Problems

These young people are organizing discussion groups, and inviting speakers to tell them about current problems. For instance, a lawyer will come and explain about farm law. Or, they will make trips to the courthouse, visit the auditor's office, and other county offices, find out about farm taxes, how they are levied and so on.

A thirst for social contacts, it is found, makes the boys and girls anxious to get acquainted with others of their own age. They are interested in homemade fun, in organized play which substitutes for the old-time husking bee. Consequently they meet in each other's homes or in school buildings, and community halls where they can play basketball and other games.

Indiana has practically removed the upper age limit from its 4-H Club work and is finding projects which interest the young people in their thirties. There, junior leadership is emphasized. Some 5000 graduates of 4-H Clubs are now going back into the work as leaders and they are anxious that each fresh crop of youngsters get the same good start they had. The leaders are trained for one week in Indiana camps, usually at a state park.

Etiquette and social relations are popular subjects of discussion among these older groups. Their members want to know how to serve a meal properly, how to properly accompany, "how to take a trip on a Pullman train," "how to receive in introductions," "how to register at a hotel," "how to leave a hostess gracefully." These are serious problems of those boys and girls who stand on the bridge between childhood and adult life. And marriage is a vital question. "What would a small farm need to have to insure me a living?" is a frequent query. "How many pigs would you advise me to have, and how many horses?" "How much cash do you think I would need to furnish four rooms?" Such are questions seriously put to club leaders in many states.

Cultural Emphasis Greater

The boys and girls are more serious, too, about cultural subjects, about choosing good pictures to hang on their walls, good music to sing in their homes, and first-class books and magazines to read. The whole farm study is moving on to a broader base—beyond just animal husbandry and grain raising to appreciation of the beautiful things in art.

Rendering a service to the community now has a great appeal to young people on American farms. They are beginning to interest themselves in such projects as improvement of the farm-to-market roads, study of local taxes, search for shortcuts in government to reduce expenditure, farm management, livestock breeding and other problems that occupy grown-ups.

In short, it is a point where 4-H Club work and adult education merge. As the young people themselves express it, "we are looking for wider social contacts, opportunity for self-expression, better education for individual members, and more chances to serve our local communities."

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Increasingly 4-H Club Leaders Are Devoting Attention to the Older Young People on Farms—Boys and Girls Who Must Remain in the Local Community Instead of Going to College or Seeking Jobs in Cities. Many Projects, Civic, Domestic, Educational, Are Being



Enthusiastically Carried On by These Youth. For Instance, the Furniture Being Refinished Above May Be Only Part of an Ambitious Project for Redecorating the Whole Farm. Those at the Right Are Making Puzzles for Indoor Entertainment.

'Piping Down the Valleys Wild'

The Pipers' Guild Holds Its Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bangor, North Wales

THE Pipers' Guild held its sixth annual Summer School, at Bangor, North Wales, during August for the making and playing of pipes, flutes, viols, drums and guitars. Under the direction of Miss Margaret James, founder of the Pipe movement, the course was organized for four classes of students: complete novices; semi-beginners; needing help in the making of perfect pipes; more advanced pupils who wished to learn the intricacies of the folk-dances, adjusted or brass pipes; and the experienced pipers who, having passed through the earlier stages, preferred to specialize in the playing of their completed instruments. Students of the two advanced classes were able, if they desired, to spend some of their time in making one-stringed viols or four-stringed lutes. The "Journeyman" and "Fully Qualified Teacher" examinations were held during the course.

Good Piping And More of It

The student, who shows with pride an array of gaily-colored pipes, flutes, etc., but remarks wistfully, "I can't play one of them," is fortunately not the only one. Every year, at its Summer and Christmas Schools, the Guild strives to train its members not only to make and in original ways decorate their own pipes, but also to play them so skillfully that their full musical possibilities are achieved. For this reason, all classes at the Summer School spend some of their instruction periods each day listening to experienced pipers and practicing on their own pipes. The technique of piping is so clearly understood and explained by the teaching staff, that it is possible to apply it with immediate good results. The effect of this music-making, as contrasted with the careless or spasmodic squeaking to which the listener—willing or unwilling—is alas, sometimes subjected. "Good piping and more of it," might well be termed the aim of the Guild.

Early in the second week the School "went on the air." A broadcast had been arranged through a Welsh station, and for half an hour Miss James, the Guild Quartet and the more experienced members of the School—in all, about 60 players—gave a program which included music from France, Germany, England, Sweden and Ireland. Sometimes treble pipes gave the air, and other trebles played the descant, sometimes alto pipes combined in duets, or all four kinds of pipes—treble, alto, tenor and bass—blended in four-part playing (unaccompanied). Welsh airs, to please the Welsh listeners, were arranged for a novel combination of pipe, viol and guitar, forming a delicately balanced trio. Miss James herself announced the items, gave a short talk on the history of the Pipe movement, and played two solos. The program was completed by four-part selections by the Guild Quartet.

International Aspects

The international aspect of the Guild's work in rendering and appreciating the music of many lands was evidenced not only in the broadcast but also at a meeting which took place on the following evening. Here the pipers who were visiting the English School from abroad gave accounts of the growth of the Pipe movement in their own countries, and this was the occasion for much friendly interest and discussion.

They told of monthly or weekly meetings of Guild members to play pipes, share music, and in some cases bring friends. They spoke of the

celluloid pipes and German wood-flutes already in use in some schools, and of how the educational value of making one's own instrument, and the musical excellence of the well-made bamboo pipe were gradually coming into recognition. Reference was made to recently formed Guilds in Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark, while in France, "La Guilde française des Faiseurs et Joueurs de Pipeaux" is well established, being only one year younger than the English Guild itself. It was clear that piping has a widespread appeal.

On the last evening of the School, there was a Country Dance party. Most of the music was provided by bamboo "adjusted" pipes (these have a greater range than the ordinary treble pipes), or country dance pipes. One student, a miner from Newcastle, played on a pipe made from the inside of a bicycle pump, with a bamboo mouthpiece, and showed both dexterity and an unlimited command of breath. The dances were varied to suit both novice and expert, and a team of Morris dancers added spice to the program. Drums, made at the schools, helped the rhythm, and the spirit of the countryside was there.

Letting the Child Draw

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Molly and John, lacking drawing materials of their own, cover the guest-room notepad with sketches of strange animals, trains and queer nameless objects, it may be provoking, but for the child, it is a release of their creative imagination and to develop faculties of their own that modern education is apt to overlook. If it does this, their "scribbling" is worth more than reams of expensive notepaper.

Far from its being a vague, impractical theory, Van Dearing Perrine, after six years' experience with a laboratory group of children, is convinced that this is sound wisdom. In "Let the Child Draw," Mr. Perrine tells of his experiences with the group—which he enjoyed learning

months in bringing this problem to a solution and made 60 or more drawings in the process.

"I could have shown Ann the trick of making that projection in a few minutes," Mr. Perrine says, "but had I, what would have happened to those faculties through which she sought mastery of an unknown problem?"

"It was not the answer, but the by-product of her search for that answer that was vital, bringing to focus faculties, co-ordination of eye, hand and imagination—these over prolonged periods in which was faced a problem self-induced."

"There is no medium more fitted to serve the awakening child than drawing. Through it, by labor self-induced, the child correlates eye, hand, brain and the imagination; his sense of color and form is developed; his sense perceptions heightened and made alert. In time, he learns to set down his own reactions to his own experiences."

Mr. Perrine never asked a child to explain his drawing. He never inquired "What is it?"—it might shake the confidence of a sensitive child to discover that his drawing was not plain. He never offered negative criticism. "Even if I thought negative criticism would bring results, I would not use it," he says.

Instead, he tried to set up in the children a power of observation which impels self-criticism.

He pointed out to the children endlessly the beauty and character about them in common themes they could see and observe every day, and discouraged all copying and vicarious stimuli "until the child's powers of analytic perception are strongly developed."

That the aim of the work is not to produce professional artists is plain from Mr. Perrine's remark that he was not so sure Pat, one of the most fluent children in the group, will want to be an artist when he reaches maturity. What is far more important is that the work helps the child to express his own reaction to life rather than someone else's reaction. And the importance of this cannot be overestimated.

E. C. I.

Let the Child Draw, by Van Dearing Perrine. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 12.

Both Drawings From "Let the Child Draw," by Van Dearing Perrine

"Goats," Drawn by Patricia King, Aged 12

practical theory, Van Dearing Perrine, after six years' experience with a laboratory group of children, is convinced that this is sound wisdom. In "Let the Child Draw," Mr. Perrine tells of his experiences with the group—which he enjoyed learning

Toward an Active P. T. A.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oregon

Dear Editor:

Little summer-browned bare feet are back in new shoes, and new shoes tucked under desks in the schoolroom, which also means that members of the Parent-Teacher association are back on the job.

As a member of the P. T. A., I would like to tell of a happy idea used in our school last season, which proved to be very successful in more than one way. Incidentally, our membership increased 200 per cent, and we were awarded the prized silver cup!

The idea was to have "National Tea." In our school there are children of quite a few nationalities, and we hoped to encourage the mothers to attend the meetings and share in the activities by asking them to assist in giving these national teas.

The first was a "Scotch Tea" with table decorations of thistles, heather and Michaelmas daisies. Outcrops, scones, and Scotch shortbread were served, and the recipes for each written on a convenient blackboard.

Then a German "Kaffee Klatsch" with home-made coffee cake came next, the German mothers taking care of the arrangements.

December, of course, suggested a Christmas Tea, or an English tea. The table decorations were the Christmas motif, and English tea cakes and scones were served.

January presented the idea of a Chinese tea, when Mrs. Chin served almond and sesame seed cookies. February the tea commemorated Founders' Day, March, the Camp Fire Girls had charge, serving doughnuts and sandwiches, and singing their own camp fire songs.

April brought a Swedish tea; the Swedish mothers gladly bringing prized Swedish china and silver to decorate the table. They served Swedish pepparkakor and Swedish snails and cookies.

Finally, the month of May, the teachers had their turn and gave us an Irish tea. The centerpiece was a model of an Irish thatched cottage, with even the little pigs in the back yard. The tablecloth was of Irish linen, and the bog-oak miniature spinning wheels and three-legged cooking pots were added attractions to the green-tinted carnations.

Short programs, correlating to the tea idea, were given by the children. (Mrs.) A. G. C.

Decorating Son's Room

Dear Parents:

Boys' rooms must withstand soil and hard wear. Young men of valor are disgusted with the flounces and frilleries of feminine minds. Wishing to please my young son I asked his opinion on the decorating of his room and his ideas were so sensible and colorful that we worked them out together. We both like the result.

He wanted an Indian blanket for the bed, and chose one in colors suitable for the room. It doesn't

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show soil and isn't in the wash very often, but it will launder satisfactorily. For the windows, he selected of all things turkish toweling in gay and colorful stripes. A ship design was selected and looks rather nice. I think. We were able to purchase some towels in matching design which he uses as bureau and night table scarves. The ship rides just above the rippling stripes and results are seaworthy! The pillows, small ones, are also incased in turkish toweling in gay colors. These go on the day bed in his room but seldom stay there.

Once a week the pillow covers, and scarves are laundered, the drapes not so often. Both son and myself feel careful concerning the fabrics, knowing how well they'll launder, and that they won't need ironing. I am able to listen to a small riot ensuing in his room without rushing in to pick up the remnants, or scold a dog away from the master's bed!

(Mrs.) A. H.

Fairness Wins Respect

New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

May I add my quota to those problems which confront us all? As a teacher my work has been largely with the teen-age group, and from this experience I would say that what the young people most desire in the grown-ups with whom they associate is fairness. They earnestly desire to have the youthful viewpoint considered, but if they know that their adults have investigated all sides of a question, as far as that is possible, the young people will usually acquiesce in the adult's decision. That appeals to them as fair.

I have found this to be particularly true in regard to what is called "discipline" in school. Of course it is the duty of the teacher, the purpose for which she is engaged, to direct the work and the lives of the pupils under her.

Sometimes this relationship engenders distrust and dislike. But in the case of a teacher who is known to be fair, discipline becomes not a case of dealing with antagonistic pupils who must be coerced, but a case of working out together the best methods for all. If the teacher will take pains to explain to the pupils honestly and fairly, the reasons for the rules which she has occasion to make, the objectives of the school, the place which the school is expected to take in the community, the chances are largely in favor of developing a group of pupils who will endeavor to co-operate with her.

In those of this sort where student government of some sort has been established, the chances are even greater that the teachers and pupils will be able to work out together solutions for the various problems which may arise. Conversely, I believe that all good teachers will try to co-operate with their pupils! If the young people have some worthwhile aim in view, even if it is not strictly connected with the school, the teacher who tries to help them will retain her standing in their opinion.

My experiences as a parent also enforce this point of fairness to the child. Most children are willing to co-operate, to do all in their power to make the family a success. Give them their chance to be fair, to do their share of the family work, to co-operate for the good of other members of the family. One point which is involved in fairness is trust. If you expect to trust as you agree, then expect your children to do the same. If you expect to do your share in carrying on the family, expect them to do the same. They are fair, they will not disappoint you. (Mrs.) G. K. R.

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Midsummer Night

MIDSUMMER night in the heart of the forest. Near by a river rapid murmured the ceaseless saga of its travels, and the roundest and whitest moon of the year was just topping the pines and shortening the shadows before the Meeting-Rock.

All the queer things that tradition attaches to humans that night of nights are nothing compared to the mysteries of the deep woods, when all the wild things forget their differences and meet at the rock above the otter slide, at the end of Mystic Lake, to share the most astounding and exciting experiences of the past year.

NO ONE has ever seen it, but it must take place somewhere because the strangest and loveliest things happen to animals and they have never been taught to keep things to themselves. There were faint pattering and scapings, but no human could have told that in the gloom, beneath the rock, delegates from every tribe great and small were assembling; and that, when the moon topped the pines in another half-hour, the whole concourse would be present all the way up and down the scale from the Moose to the Chipmunk, ready to be called to order by the Black Bear whom they all knew had been named President at last year's meeting.

I have never heard that black bears are orators—natural-born comedians seldom are; but, when the moon finally flooded the meeting-rock, nothing could have looked more imposing and majestic than the President facing the multitude and making a last hurried note on the lichen rock for the speech which had to come, however much he dreaded its coming.

HE WAS WELL received. He was as popular as he was fat—it was the best berry crop for years. Although they may not be his actual words, this is the gist of his remarks. "We are met, as you know, to honor our midsummer tradition and to listen to our tribal experiences and adventures. I am glad to welcome such a representative gathering; and, if that is Mr. and Mrs. Otter back there in the shadow, whose home we are using, may I ask them as our hosts on this occasion to take more prominent seats?"

"You know how often our experiences have taken the form of encounters with men and how many of them have had disastrous endings for us. I have good reason to believe that a better spirit is growing in the world—perhaps I am a little more closely in touch with humans than many of you—and that we shall live to see the day when we shall be on harmless and kindly terms both among ourselves and with the two-legged."

"Therefore I have decided that our experience tonight shall take the form of man's humanity and kindness to us, instead of his cruelty, and your response will prove whether my belief is justified or not."

THE WORST was over! Thank goodness for it! His back quivered with relief and he fanned himself with a pine branch he had

broken off in the excitement of his peroration. "The meeting is now open; you know our simple rules, the largest first. So, if the Moose has a story, I call on him to address us."

Prehistoric and remote, but with a kindly eye in his huge antlered head, the giant stepped silently into the moonlight. "I am fortunate, Mr. President, that just such an experience as you hope for brings me here tonight, and I agree with you in hoping that mine will be followed by experiences no less heartening."

"Last year I summered near the ocean, and one day I tried to swim to a near-by island where the food was plentiful. The tide carried me out to sea and my strength was almost gone. Just as I was sinking, a coast guard boat caught me up and stopped. I was too far gone to be frightened or to resist. Ropes were fastened round me and I was hoisted on board, where I lay unable to move. Nor was this all. It was cold, so the crew rubbed me dry and covered me with blankets. I soon recovered and grew stronger and then I foolishly got afraid, so that my legs had to be tied to prevent my hurting myself."

"The boat made for shore water and, by the time we arrived, I was well again. I was hoisted overboard and waded ashore. It was the last of the twilight and, as I reached the woods, I turned and bellowed my thanks—it was all I could do. I carry a token of the adventure and I carry it with pride and gratitude." He bent his head and the moonlight shone on a bright metal tag fastened to his great horn.

SOMETHING THAT would have been a murmur of applause in a human gathering ran through the meeting. The President lifted his paw for silence and said: "That was a great story and well spoken; it goes far to bear out my contention. Now let us hear the Beaver who, from his apparent impatience, must have a good tale to tell."

The Beaver could contain himself no longer. Propped up on his tail, he swung his head from side to side and even forgot all about chewing the poplar stick he clutched in his hands. "I should think I have. You know the history of my tribe—how we have been persecuted for centuries and the trade of countries has been built upon our skins. So we live under the water, and we avoid man by every trick we know, but the tricks haven't stopped our extermination."

"This is my story: I am the first of my kind to be born free in a human house. You have heard of 'Gray Owl,' the wise and gentle Indian who is devoting his life to our preservation? My father and mother were Jelly Roll and Rawhide, his first beaver family, and I was born in a lodge they built in a corner of Gray Owl's hut beside a northern lake."

"We kittens played with him on the floor in the evenings and, when we stayed out in the lake too long, he came to look for us in his canoe. Many times I have climbed into his bunk, dried myself on his blankets and warmed myself against him and, whenever he went away for food, he never forgot to bring back apples and biscuits for us."

"We had many enemies, both of our own kind and his, but he and his wife protected us against them all. Now we are spreading all over the district and people who have read his books and heard him talk are helping to see that we live in peace. So I can bear out all the Moose said and more." His voice trailed away into "gnawings, as he remembered his poplar stick and began to chew."

THE ADMIRATION at his story had hardly died down and the President had had no time to speak, when a Gray Timber Wolf stepped out and sat in his place, his collar fur shining like silver in the moonlight and his bushy tail curled over his feet. "I hope, Mr. President, you will not mind my speaking out of turn and without introduction. I have come far and must be on my way; but, being in time to hear the last speaker, I would like to add my story which I think is no less interesting."

"Everyone knows our reputation and our relation to men. We are accused of every silly thing ignorance can imagine or repeat. We are supposed to hunt humans for food. No wonder, then, with such a false reputation, we have become cunning and shy and few humans can boast of having ever seen us."

"This is my tale: When I was a half-grown and careless cub, entirely against my mother's warnings, I jumped into a trap one night when we were out playing. It did not great harm, but there was no getting out. When the trapper came, I was too faint with struggling to make any resistance; so, instead of killing me, he put me in a sack and took me home. He had lost his dog; he gave me its chain and kennel and fed me well. I soon got well and strong and, after I got used to the queer smell, I learnt to like him. By and by the children began to feed and play with me, we had grand games together and every stranger who saw me thought I was one of those new dogs that look like us."

"I even went into the house on winter nights, gnawed my bones behind the stove and the children romped with me on the floor."

"At last the family moved away to town and couldn't take me. One day they rowed me across the lake, set me on shore and we had to say good-by. It seemed like the end of my world. I couldn't believe I shouldn't ever see them again, and I hung about the lake till I nearly starved. But, after a time, I found some of my own pack again and took up the old life. That is my story. Man has been kind to me and I shall never forget it."

HE DISAPPEARED LIKE a shadow and was gone. A murmur rose and died, like the sighing of the pine boughs in the wind, and again the President didn't seem to have the right word ready or perhaps a lump in his throat obstructed it.

Out in the moonlight a dappled Fawn was leaping around its mother, trying to attract the President's attention; but no one thought a fawn could have anything to say and they all expected the doe to speak. But, to everyone's surprise, the Fawn bounded into the circle and began breathlessly: "I may be little and young, but I understand what you have said. Mother says I may tell my tale, too, if you will let me."

"Not so long ago, one evening a dog frightened me away from my mother into a lake. I was so scared I lost all sense of direction. I swam on, getting more and more lost and, by the time I reached a beach, I could only just crawl out. So far gone I was that I hardly noticed a large dog, just like the last speaker, which found me and stood over me, but didn't try to hurt me. I couldn't help crying for my mother and presently two humans, following the dog, found me and carried me up to their cabin wrapped in a blanket."

"They told me there was nothing to be afraid of, and I got so comfortable that I went to sleep on a seat in the kitchen. When I woke up, they took me up the hill into the woods and let me go. It was raining and that was a good thing, for it soon washed away the strange smell of the humans. I soon found my mother who had followed me round the lake, and I am very grateful."

The story fished out, like a tiny brook, quicker than it can be written; and the speaker,



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTRAIT OF ALPHONSE PROMAYET, by Gustave Courbet

suddenly overcome with the enormity of speaking in such company, bounded back to its mother and hid its face in her side.

AGAIN A RATTLE of sound, claws scraping on rock and gentle breathing flowed and ebbed away. This time the silence continued.

The President broke it. "It is nearly time to close our meeting. Many of us are hungry and have food to find before morning. It is not customary for the President to speak. If it were, I have a tale to tell, no less interesting than those we have heard; but it will keep till next year and even improve by keeping. I hope." He stood up, sleek, magnificent and jolly.

"I am glad to have been President of this meeting and grateful that you have borne out my belief of better times and better relations to man. We have all to live together in the world and there is room for us all."

"The meeting is adjourned until this same full moon night next year, and I name the Moose to be its President. May you all live in peace and plenty till then."

A SMALL GRAY cloud crossed the moon and, when it was gone, the rock was bare, the slide empty and the far cry of a loon out on the lake echoed the bear's benediction.

E. B.

A Study of Gordon of Khartoum

GORDON had returned with a great reputation, among all those interested in African problems, but, as after China, his one desire seemed to be to bury himself. He rejoiced at Mr. Gladstone's victory at the polls and accepted the post of private secretary to Lord Ripon, the new Viceroy of India. Within a week he resigned. He went to Peking, where his influence prevented a war with Russia. Then he went on regimental duty to Mauritius, to oblige a brother officer, and spent some peaceful months in that island in religious meditation. . . . After that he was summoned to South Africa, where he gave his mind to the native question, but found it impossible to work with the Cape Government. In January 1883 he was in Jerusalem, taking a holiday at last, and feeling himself a hopeless misfit. Africa had laid its spell upon him, and meditations as to the exact measurements of Solomon's Temple could not out his interest in the Nile valley, of which the northern part seemed to be now in chaos and the centre in flames. The King of the Belgians was making overtures to him, and he was seriously thinking of going to the Congo. . . .

Let us look more closely at the character of this man, now waiting at Jaffa for a cable from King Leopold, and about to enter upon the fourth and greatest epic of his life. He had a mind which was a strange blend of crudity and power. He had little knowledge of the world outside his profession; his education had been slight and was not supplemented by later study except constant reading of the Bible: his views on ordinary questions, economic, educational and political, were often shrewd but were not based on any considered philosophy of life, and the cosmogony in which he believed was medieval in its simplicity. He had a quick eye for facts, and his judgment on matters with which he was acquainted was mostly sound and penetrating, but on other subjects few men could talk wilder nonsense. Like Cromwell, he relied more on instinct than on reason; his first summing up of a situation, his first impression of a man, was commonly his last. . . .

The religion, which was the mainstay of his life, was evangelical Christianity, coloured by a singular mind and temperament. It was based wholly on his reading of the Scriptures, and for orthodoxy in the common sense he cared not at all. He got little aid from the churches though much from individual ministers. . . .

This conviction of all things divinely-ordained abated him before his Maker, but gave him a contemptuous condescension towards the common perils of life and the rivalries and ambitions of his fellow mortals. It was united

GUSTAVE COURBET became a subject for sharp criticism in Paris of the 1850's. He was one of the initiators of a phase in art and literature which he called "realism." If his predecessors in painting pictures sought the happier aspects of life, or better, aimed to improve upon what they saw by making people and nature lovelier, more sublime, more fanciful, Courbet chose to stress the features of the commonplace, the unadorned, literal appearance of things. He portrayed peasants, stonecutters, genre scenes of daily life. Although his depictions do not seem odd or extreme today, in the 1850's they were looked upon as radical departures.

In personal portraiture, Courbet painted some handsome canvases. Viewed today, they seem less "modern," in fact, they seem rather to belong in the company of earlier masters. Alphonse Promayet, a musician, was a friend of Courbet. He is represented with the long hair and full beard fashionable in that day, and holds in one hand a violin, in the other a sheet of music. The picture is painted with that breadth in brushwork, characteristic of Courbet. Shadow is employed generously to set off the glowing luminosity of the lighted areas. The method is reminiscent of Rembrandt, who attained depth of character and a fine swing in design by these larger generalized indications of form.

D. A.

A Letter to Menella Wilcox

July 14, 1877.

Grosvenor House, 44, Grand Parade, Eastbourne.

My dear Nella: If Eastbourne was only a mile off from Scarborough, I would come and see you tomorrow; but it is such a long way to come! There was a little girl running up and down the parade yesterday, and she always ended her run exactly where I was sitting; she just looked up in my face, and then off she went again. So when she had been about six times, I smiled at her, and she smiled at me and ran away again; and the next time I held out my hand, and she shook hands directly; and I said, "Will you give me that piece of seaweed?" and she said "No!" and ran away again. And the next time I said, "Will you cut off a little bit of the seaweed for me?" And she said, "But I haven't got a pair of scissors!" So I lent her that folding pair of scissors, and she cut off a little bit very carefully, and gave it to me and ran away again. But in a moment she came back and said, "I'm frightened that my Mother won't like you to keep it!" so I gave it back again, and I told her to ask her Mother to get a needle and thread, and sew the two bits of seaweed together again; and she laughed, and said she would keep the two bits in her pocket. Wasn't she a queer little vegetable? I'm glad you don't keep running away all the time we are talking. Is Matilda Jane quite well? And has she been running out in the rain again without her shoes on? Give my love to your Mother, and to your Aunt Lucy; not my Aunt Lucy, because she is at Guildford.

CHARLES L. DODGSON

—From "A Selection from the Letters of Lewis Carroll to His Child-Friends." Edited by EVELYN M. HANCOCK. (New York: Macmillan)

Acts of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE power of God is admitted to be greater than the power of men; and so, men and women have felt themselves at the mercy of God, at the mercy of a force or power beyond their control. As a result of misunderstanding, the term "act of God" has sometimes been used in business contracts and insurance policies to apply to any force or condition such as hurricane, tidal wave, flood, drought, or other conditions before which men are considered helpless.

To consider a destructive material force as an "act of God," in the light of the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science, is indeed to misunderstand the nature of God and to "take the name of the Lord thy God in vain" (Exodus 20:7). For the true God to be worshipped is a good God, whose protecting power is a shield against evil and its elements of destruction, lack, and waste, as shown in the familiar twenty-third and ninety-first Psalms. He is the God of the Old Testament, who cared for the Israelites, and through whose power, as understood by Moses, the waters of the Red Sea and the river Jordan were divided, so that the people passed safely through on dry land. In the desert manna was provided, and water sprang from the rock. Of Him the Psalmist declared (Psalms 104:10, 11, 14): "He sendeth the springs into the valleys. . . . they give drink to every beast of the field. . . . he causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man," thus supplying every need of the people. He is the God of the New Testament, to whose power Jesus the Christ bore witness, in stilling the tempest, feeding the multitude, destroying sin, healing all manner of sickness. These acts are indeed "acts of God"—proofs of God's love and power.

In every case where the power of God was proved to be a blessing, one or more spiritually-minded persons had faith in the divine ability to accomplish good "in earth, as it is in heaven," and refused to give power to any contrary condition. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "The First

Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 106), "Human mentality, expressed in disease, sin, and death, in tempest and in flood, the divine Mind calms and limits with a word." It is the nature of God, divine Mind, which men need to understand better. In this Mind there is no hatred, anger, violence, or fear; and as the belief in the reality of these elements is obliterated from human consciousness, the manifestation of violence or extreme conditions will cease. The belief in evil as an "act of God" will disappear from human thought, and in its place will rise faith in God's ability to bless. This will take place in proportion as the operation of divine law is understood and utilized in overcoming adverse circumstances.

It is important to revolutionize human thinking on this score, and through Christian Science a start has already been made. There are persons with a working knowledge of Christian Science who, in time of storm or blight, have in some instances protected crops from ruin, checked devastating fire, and found complete protection in time of earthquake, when buildings to the right and left were falling. Others have been completely healed of what might have been fatal conditions caused by a stroke of lightning. Many in different walks of life are praising God for His "mighty acts" and trusting in Him for present, complete protection.

Far more good will come into human experience as God is better understood. The God of the Bible is at hand today to save from sickness, death, and disaster. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is showing all who are eager for proofs of His power the practical road of protection and blessing, where evil is shorn of its seeming power. The Psalmist writes, "O give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name: make known his deeds among the people"; and, "The Lord is good to all; and his tender mercies are over all his works."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Actes de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ADMETTANT que la puissance de Dieu surpasse celle des hommes, les humains ont parfois eu l'impression qu'ils étaient à la merci de Dieu—à la merci d'une force ou d'un pouvoir sur lequel ils n'avaient aucun empire. Par suite de cette méprise, on a quelquefois employé dans les contrats ou les polices d'assurance l'expression "acte de Dieu" pour désigner des forces aveugles—cyclones, raz de marée, inondations, sécheresse ou autres conditions en face desquelles les hommes s'estimaient impuissants.

A la lumière de la Bible et des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, considérer une force matérielle destructive comme étant un "acte de Dieu," c'est s'abuser sur la nature divine et prendre "le nom de l'Éternel ton Dieu en vain" (Exode 20:7). Car le vrai Dieu que doivent adorer les hommes est un Dieu de bonté, dont le pouvoir protecteur préserve du mal et de ses éléments nuisibles—destruction, disette, fléaux, comme le montrent notamment les psaumes vingt-trois et quatre-vingt-onze, qui sont parmi les plus connus. C'est le Dieu que dans l'Ancien Testament, nous voyons prendre soin des Israélites; Celui dont le pouvoir, que Moïse comprenait, fendit la mer Rouge et coupa les eaux du Jourdain, de sorte que les tribus marchèrent à pied sec au milieu des flots. Au désert Dieu nourrit les Israélites en leur donnant la manne, et les eaux jaillirent du rocher. Pour montrer que l'Éternel pourvoit à tous nos besoins, le Psalmiste déclare (Psaume 104:10, 11, 14): "Dieu fait jaillir des sources dans les vallons. . . . Elles abreuvèrent toutes les bêtes des champs. . . . Il fait germer l'herbe pour le bétail et les plantes pour l'usage de l'homme." C'est le Dieu du Nouveau Testament, auquel Jésus le Christ rendait témoignage lorsqu'il calmait la tempête, nourrissait les foules, détruisait le péché et guérissait toutes sortes de maladies. Ces actes-là étaient vraiment des "actes de Dieu"—des preuves de l'amour et du pouvoir divins.

Dans tous les cas où il a été prouvé que la puissance de Dieu est une bénédiction, une ou plusieurs personnes aux dispositions spirituelles ont eu de la foi: elles ont cru que Dieu peut accomplir le bien "sur la terre comme au ciel," elles ont refusé d'attribuer du pouvoir à quelque circonstance défavorable. A la page 106 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Quant à la mentalité humaine qui s'exprime par la maladie, le péché et la mort, ou dans la tempête et les inondations, l'Entendement divin peut d'un mot la calmer et la limiter." Il faut que les hommes comprennent mieux la nature de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin. Cet Entendement ne comporte ni haine, ni colère, ni violence ni crainte; et lorsque la croyance à la réalité de ces éléments s'efface de la conscience humaine, on voit cesser la manifestation de violence ou de conditions excessives. La croyance que le mal est un "acte de Dieu" doit disparaître de la conscience humaine pour faire place à la certitude que Dieu peut nous bénir. Ceci se produira dans la mesure où l'on comprendra l'opération de la loi divine et où l'on s'en servira pour vaincre les adversités.

Il importe qu'à cet égard une révolution s'opère dans le penser humain; et grâce à la Science Chrétienne cette œuvre a commencé. Parmi ceux qui ont une connaissance pratique de la Science Chrétienne, plusieurs ont pu, dans un temps de calamités, protéger des récoltes que menaçaient les ouragans ou quelque autre fléau; parfois ils ont arrêté des flammes dévastatrices; et lors d'un tremblement de terre, ils ont été protégés alors qu'à droite et à gauche les bâtiments s'écroulaient. D'autres personnes ont été complètement guéries après que la foudre les avait atteintes en causant des effets tenus pour mortels. Une multitude de disciples appartenant aux milieux les plus divers louent Dieu à cause de Ses "œuvres puissantes"; ils sont sûrs de trouver en Lui une protection présente et complète.

À mesure que Dieu sera mieux compris, le bien dominera dans l'existence journalière. Aujourd'hui même, le Dieu de la Bible est proche: Il peut nous sauver de la maladie, de la mort ou du malheur. *Science et Santé* avec

la *Clef des Écritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, montre à quiconque aspire aux preuves du pouvoir divin la route pratique où les hommes sont protégés et bénis, où le mal perd son semblant de puissance. Le Psalmiste s'écrit: "Célébrez l'Éternel, invoquez son nom; faites connaître parmi les nations ses grandes œuvres"; et dans un autre passage: "L'Éternel est bon envers tous et ses compassions s'étendent sur toutes ses œuvres."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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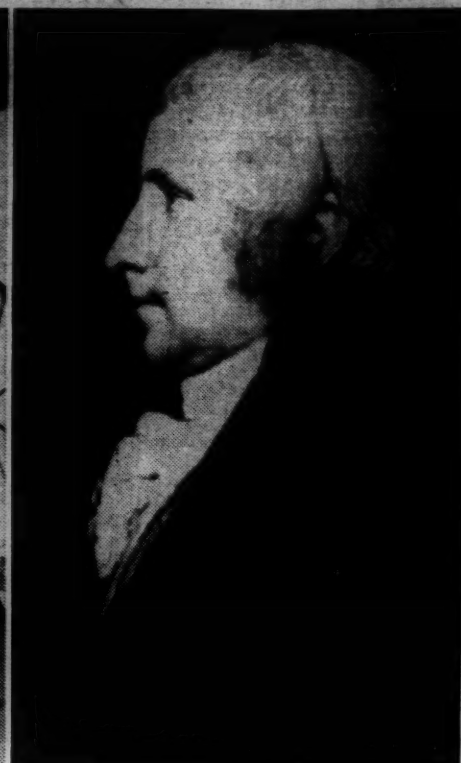
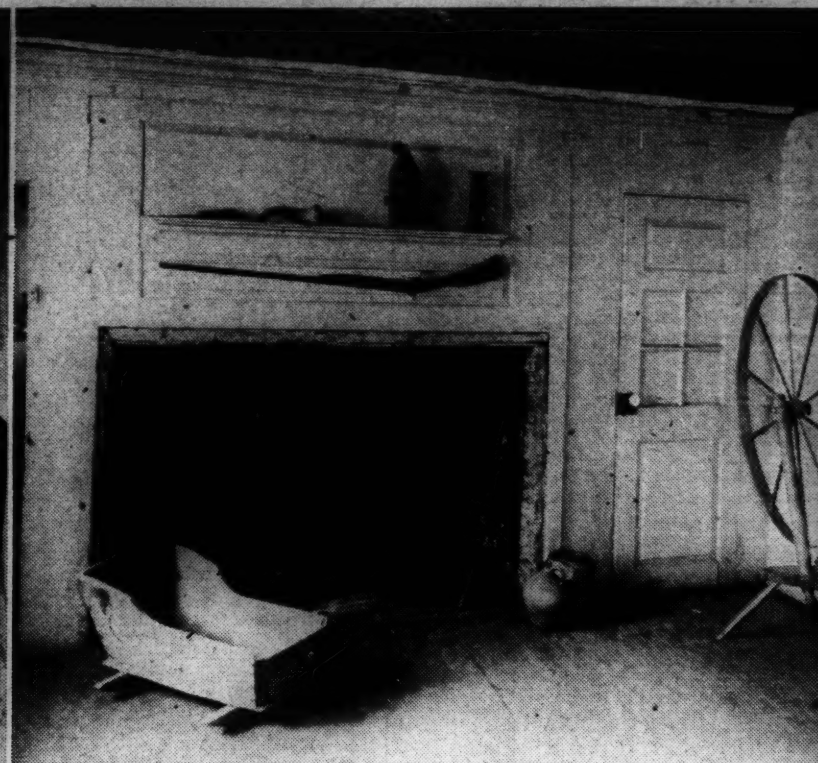
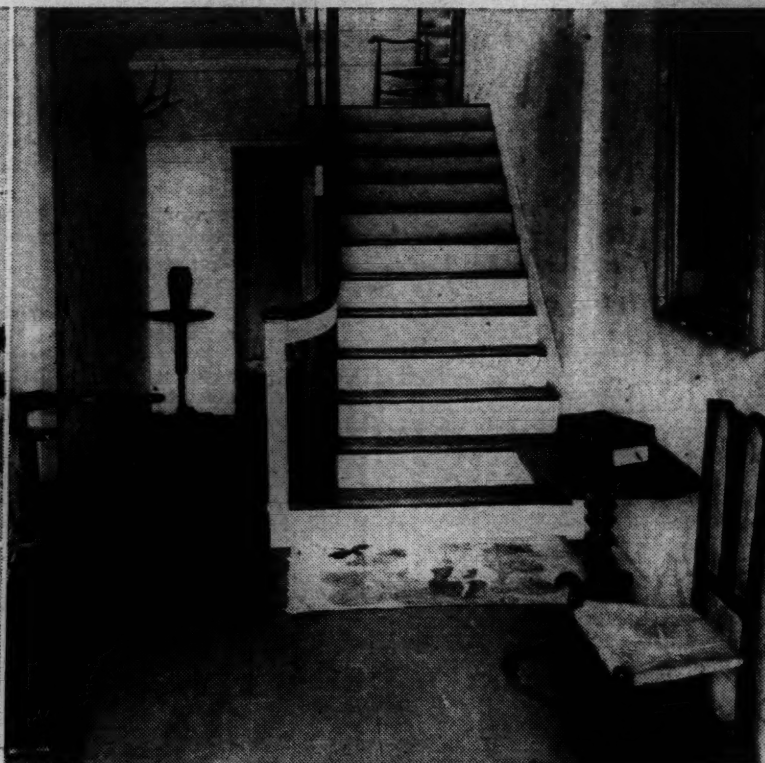
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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Home of the Fifth Tobias Lear

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

AFTER graduating from Harvard in 1783, Tobias Lear of Portsmouth, N. H., became secretary to Gen. George Washington; later, he was chief secretary and then military secretary, with title of colonel. For 14 years of this time his home was almost continuously with the Washington family. In his highly confidential relations with the first President, he was closer to Washington than any other man, during these years.

Colonel Lear's birthplace in Portsmouth, N. H., is the latest of some

30 houses, to become objects of attention of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Here Washington visited Mrs. Lear in 1789, and later she became a frequent visitor to Mount Vernon. This house, built about 1740 by the third Tobias, who was the grandfather of the Colonel, stands near the famous Wentworth-Gardner house, property of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, and now administered by the society just mentioned.

While it is a comparatively modest home, as fine residences of the mid-

1700's go, Lear house is a pleasing example of the hip-roof architecture of its day, and is in excellent original condition. Its builder was a sea captain, following the traditions of his father and grandfather. So also was his son, who was also ship builder and may have operated a yard on the shore which is now only a few rods from the home. Active in the revolutionary days, he was the manager of the shipyard of his cousin, John Langdon. There were constructed the frigate Ranger, the first ship the Paul Jones, and the brigadier Portsmouth. Under his direction was also built the 74-gun

'America,' the largest vessel built in this country up to that time.

So the occupants of the Tobias Lear house made their effective contribution to the Revolutionary cause while that struggle was in progress. It is not a surprising sequence that the youngest of this name should become the honored confidant of Washington himself. And now there is opportunity to purchase for a nominal amount this interesting old home, which is of not merely local interest but of national significance. The society in Boston will gladly supply further information. The desire of the citizens of any

community to preserve its old buildings because of their historical associations or their architectural interest brings up numerous problems that are sometimes difficult to solve.

If the building is a residence, it may be located in a neighborhood which is either zoned for business, or else is too shabby for desirable residence. To devote the building to public use is a natural course, if the community is of but fair size. This may be done by arranging it for use of one or more of many community groups, from the Boy or Girl Scouts, to the Woman's club, standing for the range of interests which might be accommodated.

If there is a historical society or an antiquarian group in the city or town, a building of this sort would be most suitable for its headquarters. When used for such purposes, it naturally becomes the repository of records and objects that have to do with local history and with families who became prominent in its founding and in its growth.

Sometimes the location of such an old residence is so unfavorable that it does not seem worth while to attempt to preserve it where it stands. The surrounding section may have been an aristocratic one a century and a half ago, but has possibly changed completely in character. So there might be very few visitors to one of its older buildings, renovated and furnished on its old site, in the manner of its early days.

While the financing of a commu-

nity project of this sort may seem the most weighty feature, the first matter to be decided is the use which will be made of the building. If it is both a fine piece of architecture and has associations with important citizens and events, its appearance inside and out should be kept close to the original forms. To do so might restrict in a measure the uses to which it might be put, but great effort should be made to retain all those old aspects, for once lost it might be impossible to recover them.

A good old house that has never been made over might be thought of as an antique in original condition. It is well known that altering a piece of antique furniture, or repairing it by the addition of new portions, may reduce its value by as much as two thirds. House market value could be very largely lost by changes and "improvements." It is that old condition—"just as it was when so-and-so lived here"—which is the real basis of sentimental value.

The importance of having the proposed use of the house clearly known in advance will be quickly understood as soon as appeal for funds is begun. That is the "practical" consideration that most business men will look for—and very wisely, cautiously lending ballast to plans that might otherwise be called visionary. When both these types of citizens join in pushing such a plan, it is pretty certain to succeed.

We Build Ourselves a House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
La Mesa, Calif.

AS YET we have not seen the house which is to be our new home. We came upon the spot where it is to stand, one day in mid-winter when a soggy, murky, California day had lured us into rain-coats and galoshes. The soft feculence of the heavy mist had begged us to get out of doors and tip our faces up to it as we walked. We'd splashed across streets and gutters, along a muddy road down which a tiny river was already running, and up a steep hill that had a sharp turn at the crest. There we came upon it suddenly—the spot on which our dream house was to stand. The beauty of it caught our breath and held us silent for an instant, and then:

"It's the place I've always dreamed of!"

The words were a prayer of gratitude.

It was last winter when we found it. We spent weeks trying to meet the owner; and then, days trying to decide if the price asked was one we could afford to pay. More days were used in trying to find a person—one who would be amenable to sudden changes of ideas—to build our house.

Then so quickly, it was spring. We watched the trees on the slope below where our house is going to be, brightening their foliage as the joy of living made their buds swell anew; and we saw them burst into glorious colors.

In the months since buying the spot where our house is to stand we have built every type we have ever dreamed of, each one with the same breath-taking view from its front porch or windows. We have built it so many different ways, that if it were not actually in blue prints now, for us to look at, it would be hard to remember whether we had decided to have the living room on the north or on the east.

But there is one thing we do know

we are to have, and when starting planning our house it is the thing that we had no thought of. Having lived in California so long, we had almost forgotten there is a thing called a basement in many houses. It was only when the architect called attention to the fact that houses built on hillsides always have a large basement, that we leaped on the idea of having a recreation room—"Rumpus Room," it is already dubbed. It was such a surprise to find that we had to have a basement, and now it seems to be the only thing in the house that is definitely sure.

The blue prints are brought out every evening and looked at, to be sure there are all the things included that a house should have. Any number of tile patterns have been laid in the two bathrooms—and we've rolled those words, "Two Bathrooms," over our tongues like delicious morsels of dreams-come-true.

The kitchen has been painted blue and white, apricot and green, and three shades of yellow. And even yet we are not sure which combination will be best. Some one has suggested to us that we wait until it is actually built to make some of these decisions; but that wouldn't be nearly so much fun, because you can only build a house once in the same spot that way.

Three or four different styles of furniture have been chosen from displays in store windows or from the pages of the magazines during cozy evenings before the fire. Sometimes it has seemed long, waiting, and we have questioned if our house was ever going to develop beyond the stage where plate glass windows and small paneled ones, or wide plank floors and narrow hardwood ones, were instantly interchangeable, to the place where it is a finished permanence.

But now they have just told us they are really going to start pouring concrete for the foundation tomorrow—and I believe we are just a little bit sorry. There is something so permanent about concrete and nails. We are beginning to wonder if we will like our house in brick-and-lumber as well as we have liked those we built of dreams. Or, will we realize that our house in brick-and-lumber is in reality made from our dreams?

L. G. M.

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Study of Color and Design

THE annual series of Study Hours on Color and Design are now offered for the twentieth season at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They comprise free public courses on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; Members' courses on Mondays and Fridays; a special course for teachers in the public schools.

As heretofore, all these courses are continuous through the season. Some, however, consist of sequences of short courses that are complete in themselves and may be readily taken as separate units. Thus the course, Design in the Decorative Arts, offered Tuesday mornings, consists of lectures and gallery talks arranged in three groups. One has eight sessions devoted to general study of design, followed by two shorter ones of four each, dealing respectively with Design in Wood and Design in Textiles. A similar arrangement is made in the short course on Color, offered Tuesday afternoons. Here is a general study of the subject, followed by special studies on Color in Ceramics and The Painter's Use of Color.

On Thursday afternoons only four-lecture courses will be given. These offer opportunity for examination of special fields and will be of interest to persons who have limited time for Museum study.

The long course, Sunday after-

noons, will include a number of out-

side specialists, among them Harvey Wiley Corbett, on Design in Architecture; Francis Lenygon, on Interior Design; Miss Nancy V. McClelland, on Wallpaper; Eugene Schoen, on Modern Materials of Decoration; Alvin L. Powell, on Light in Design; Gertrude Gheen Robinson, on Combining Decorative Styles; and Hildreth Meiere, on Design in Mural Decoration. Pauline Simmons and Joseph Downs of the museum staff will also speak in this series.

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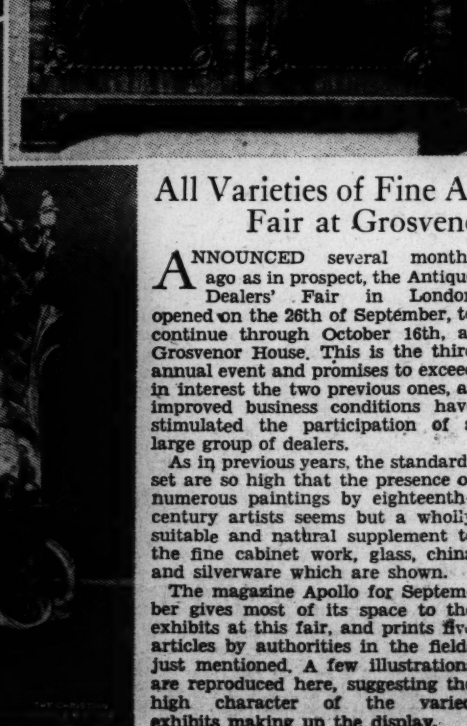
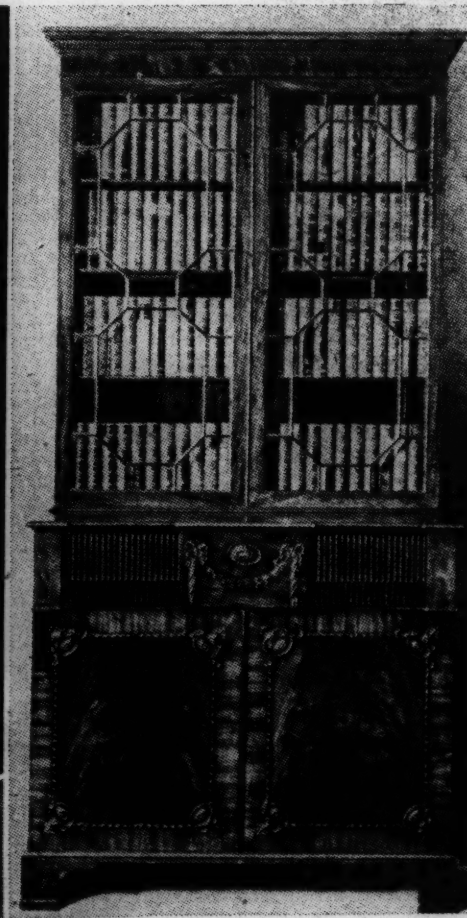
All Varieties of Fine Antiques Are Shown in the
Fair at Grosvenor House, London

ANNOUNCED several months ago as in prospect, the Antique Dealers' Fair in London opened on the 26th of September, to continue through October 16th, at Grosvenor House. This is the third annual event and promises to exceed in interest the two previous ones, as improved business conditions have stimulated the participation of a large group of dealers.

As in previous years, the standards set are so high that the presence of numerous paintings by eighteenth-century artists seems but a wholly suitable and natural supplement to the fine cabinet work, glass, china and silverware which are shown.

The magazine Apollo for September gives most of its space to the exhibits at this fair, and prints five articles by authorities in the fields just mentioned. A few illustrations are reproduced here, suggesting the high character of the varied exhibits making up the display.

The oak chair-table belongs to the 1600's and is remarkable for its carving and its good condition. It is shown by S. W. Wolsey. A pair of silver candlesticks dating 1693 are in a large group from Reginald Davis and exemplify the rather ornate Continental fashion of the 1700's. Mirror pictures decorated by Chinese artists were among the things exhibited by Frank Partridge & Son. The carved mahogany bookcase at the upper right here, a typical piece of cabinetwork for a well-furnished English home of the 1760's. Mirror pictures decorated by Chinese artists were among the things exhibited by Frank Partridge & Son. The carved mahogany bookcase at the upper right here, a typical piece of cabinetwork for a well-furnished English home of the 1760's. Mirror pictures decorated by Chinese artists were among the things exhibited by Frank Partridge & Son. The carved mahogany bookcase at the upper right here, a typical piece of cabinetwork for a well-furnished English home of the 1760's. Mirror pictures decorated by Chinese artists were among the things exhibited by Frank Partridge & Son.



Business and
IndustryRetail Sales Gain
In Week Uniformly
Well Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail sales were well maintained last week, with totals uniformly satisfactory, despite heat in some localities, reports Dun & Bradstreet Inc. in its weekly review of trade. Wholesale volume maintained its recent gains, keeping pace with retail turnover.

"Retail sales across the nation last week were notable for uniformity in type and volume of buying," states the review. "Outlets in most cities were favored with the continuation of recent gains over 1935 levels, averaging 10 to 15 per cent, and reported expected large increases over the previous Labor Day week of five days.

"The tempo of trade, though hindered by unseasonably warm weather in some localities and quickened by more moderate temperatures in others, was not greatly influenced in total sales volume by either."

There was a continuation of buying strength and increased demand for quality merchandise and some retailers were encouraged to advance prices slightly last week. Prices in general, however, remained unchanged.

"SHL," continues the report, "sales followed employment and the volume of production closely. The greatest gains over corresponding 1935 levels were generally to be found in the manufacturing areas of the East, North Central and the Pacific coast. In the Great Plains area no broad regularity was apparent."

"Cities near purely grain-growing areas found that recent trade approximated that in September, 1935, but fell below the higher rates of early summer months. Most other cities dependent in considerable measure on agricultural income noted that better farm prices offset reduced yields.

"Recorders last week resulting from nation-wide retail activity maintained wholesale gains over the corresponding period for 1935, most frequently estimated at about 15 per cent. Shortages developed in some staple commodities and wholesalers advised buyers to order ahead to insure prompt delivery."

Pacific Mutual Life
Reorganization Plan
Laid Before Court

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—An amended plan for reorganization of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, 16th largest in the country and operating in 40 states, was before the superior court today.

An order issued by Judge Henry Willis to show cause why the plan should not be approved is returnable Oct. 19.

"Fair and workable," was State Insurance Commissioner Samuel Carpenter's description of the plan, which he worked out in a long series of conferences with counsel for stock and policyholders.

E. A. Smith Jr. of Utah, chairman of a committee for the national association of insurance commissioners, also expressed approval.

Main features include:

Capital stock of the new company—10,000 shares, with value \$100,000—will be distributed among shareholders of the old company, subject to the right of policyholders to mutualize at the end of a ten-year period.

Future benefits on non-cancelable policies, which caused Carpenter to start reorganization proceedings last July, are reduced to 80 per cent, but means for possible full restoration is offered. Claims already allowed are to be paid in full.

Full protection for life policies.

All policyholders not accepting reinsurance in the new company become general claimants.

Brazilian Traction Has
Increase in Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Ltd., reports gross earnings from operation in August as \$2,772,806, compared with \$2,561,896 in August, 1935, an increase of \$210,910. Net earnings, before depreciation and amortization, for August were reported at \$1,530,420, compared with \$1,392,427 in August, 1935, an increase of \$137,993.

Gross earnings from Jan. 1 are \$20,772,022, compared to \$20,340,175 in the same period last year, an increase of \$431,847. Aggregate net earnings from Jan. 1 are \$11,375,677, an increase of \$408,079 over aggregate net earnings of \$10,967,598 in the corresponding period last year.

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Brookline Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Horne Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildes Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20

Switzerland to Follow Franc Devaluation; Holland Hesitant

Other Currencies
Affected by Franc

By the Associated Press

D. R. L. J. A. TRILL, president of the Bank of Holland, asserted today: "There is no reason at all for the Netherlands to change its monetary policy because another country is compelled to devalue."

The Swiss government announced today that it was "forced" to realign its money following France's decision to devalue. The government will convene parliament on Monday to approve a new alignment of the Swiss franc.

The Brussels government, in a lengthy note to the United States, Great Britain and France, gave its full approval and support today to the international monetary accord.

The Belgian monetary situation, the government added, is not affected by the move, since the national bank gold reserve was prepared for eventual withdrawal of French gold received in recent months.

N. Y. Business Men
Oppose Government
Acquisition of Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Opposition to political and governmental intrusion into the transportation field through government acquisition and operation of the railroads, which is being urged by powerful labor and political groups and in bills introduced at the last session of Congress, was expressed in resolution of 38 New York business associations participating in a poll conducted by the Transportation Conference of 1935-35.

The New York groups are among 633 leading business organizations throughout the country opposed to government ownership.

Acquisition of all the railroads would cost not less than \$15,000,000, the conference estimates, and would mean an average loss of about \$300,000,000 a year in taxes to the states and localities, now paid on privately owned railroad property.

The New York organizations oppose not only the Wheeler-Maverick-Lundeen bills for direct acquisition of the railroads, but bills prescribing six hours as the basic day, limiting freight train lengths to 70 cars and passenger trains to 14, and the excess capacity of the railroads, the number of men which trains of given lengths must employ.

New York organizations lined up against government ownership include the Associated Industries of New York State, with headquarters in Buffalo, and the chambers of commerce of 30 cities outside New York city.

New York city organizations include the Merchants Association of New York, the New York Clothing Manufacturers Exchange, the New York Wholesale Exchange, and the New York Produce Exchange.

Other opposing groups are the State Laundry Owners Association, Buffalo, and the Traffic Club and Manufacturers Association of Jamestown.

Drought Causes
Milk, Butter Price
Rise, Experts Say

WASHINGTON (AP)—Experts at the Agriculture Department said one of the direct results of the drought was an increase in retail milk and butter prices, affecting millions of consumers.

Parched pastures and high feed prices always cause upswings in the cost of dairy products when consumer demand is strong, they added.

Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showed the retail price of milk at stores or delivered, advanced from one to two cents a quart in 75 of the largest cities in the country in recent months.

Butter prices kept step with this advance. Retail and wholesale quotations now are about 10 cents a pound above the level of September last year, while stocks and production of butter have dipped to new lows for recent years.

A survey of retail milk prices in September showed they varied from a low of nine cents a quart at Winona, Minn., to a peak of 16 cents at Miami, Fla.

The average price for 25 cities, termed "typical," was 12.13 cents a quart this month, compared with 11.14 cents at this time last year, and 11.38 cents in May this year.

High butter prices and short supplies in this country already have begun to attract imports as they did after the 1934 drought. For the 1934-35 season, beginning in July, more than 22,000,000 pounds of butter was imported.

August butter imports this year were reported at 1,500,000 pounds, more than 10 times the 149,000 pounds imported in August last year. The recent imports came chiefly from Holland, Lithuania, Denmark, Poland, Latvia, Siberia and New Zealand.

The annual butter production in this country has averaged well above 1,500,000,000 pounds recently.

Executives' Salaries
Reported by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced Harry Liverman, president of Lane Bryant, Inc., New York city, received compensation of \$28,220 during 1935.

Other salaries reported included: Allen Kid Company, Boston—Solomon Agos, president, \$25,040; Richard C. McMullen, vice-president, \$15,040; Benjamin Simons, treasurer, \$9,044.

L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass.—Frank A. Ball, president, David Findlay and Arthur H. Starrett, vice-presidents and Willard G. Nits, treasurer, received \$12,000 each.

Lessening of World Tension
Seen in French DevaluationLondon Foresees Advance
In World Prosperity
From Paris ActionBy a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—France's plunge into the long-expected currency devaluation is regarded by the best-informed circles here today as fraught with momentous possibilities for good in the direction of world prosperity.

Threadneedle street is in some uncertainty whether reduction in the franc's gold value by approximately 35 per cent which appears now contemplated will be ultimately adequate. It recognizes, nevertheless, that it is a great move in the right direction.

Price Readjustment

Importance is especially attached to the enhanced fluidity expected to result in world currency values, thereby making for general commodity price readjustment, with the upshot of the stability in major international exchanges.

The fact that this has been brought about by mutual co-ordination of sterling, dollar and franc policy is also taken to account for the absence of the other chief European currencies which stand to lose by the lowered franc exchange as expressed in sterling.

The assurance given by the British Treasury to the French Government means a continuance of the existing policy of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British chancellor of the exchequer, of using his \$350,000 sterling exchange equalization fund only for ironing out minor exchange irregularities as opposed to competitive sterling devaluation.

Realignment of Currencies

The recent negotiations between Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German minister of finance, and Paul Bastia, French minister of commerce, in conjunction with the new financial powers assumed as late as last Thursday by the Swiss Government have thus been watched here with intense interest as facilitating the realignment of the other chief European currencies to attain with the new franc values.

The primary producing countries may find their trade stimulated not only in France, but also in other European markets.

Other financial features to keep in prospect of the joint action by the three most powerful world financial powers in the direction of reduction of quotas and exchange restrictions which hitherto have been interfering with trade recovery, also in the fact that for the first time the United States is following a similar policy, the League of Nations will approve.

M. Delbos also referred to the absent state, and without mentioning Italy by name made an appeal for its return to full collaboration in the League and in the Locarno agreements which were used by the United States in following out a similar policy, the League of Nations will approve.

French Announce
Devaluing Franc

(Continued from Page 1)

bank and upset the applicant. The result, however, is that devaluation will be quickly approved even if political considerations later force Premier Leon Blum to resign or reconstruct his cabinet.

Anticipating opposition to its devaluation move after having based its policy on defense of the franc, the Government has already announced a series of bills to meet these objections.

Sliding Scale of Salaries

All salaries are to be put on a sliding scale, adjusted according to living costs. This measure is understood to have been demanded by labor union leaders as their price for accepting devaluation.

To pacify the Communists who demand that speculators be deprived of their profits, gold is to be requisitioned as in the United States at old rate. Special taxes on foreign exchange transactions are also being considered.

Adjustment of pensions and compensation for small rentiers is to be made as soon as possible. The three measures are generally expected to assure acceptance of the devalued franc by the public and Parliament, but the real test will come on question of whether the Government is able to keep its promise to prevent an excessive rise in retail prices.

The international agreement adjusting the franc to the dollar and pound was concluded by telephone after many weeks of negotiations carried on with the greatest secrecy. High efforts to expedite the action of Henry Morgenthau, American secretary of the treasury, and Neville Chamberlain, British chancellor of the exchequer, is paid by M. Aurioi and the French press generally.

Switzerland and Italy are expected here to adhere to this accord by realigning their own currencies almost immediately. Holland has refused to make any change in its currency, according to reports received in Paris. Hopjes are entertained here that Germany, too, will join the accord, readjusting its currency and relaxing restrictions on exchange and trade.

Premier Blum and his cabinet take the view that this three-power financial agreement constitutes an event of the greatest importance for the world as well as for France. Every effort is expected to be made by the French Government to make it point the departure for a real revival of world trade and relaxation of political tension in Europe.

Birmingham Awards Dam
Construction Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As a step in the building of a \$5,800,000 industrial water system for Birmingham, the city commission has awarded a contract to the Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa, for an impounding dam on the Black Warrior river about 40 miles from the city. The contract calls for a rock-filled dam at a cost of \$1,665,231.

Alabama Mills Aiding
Workers to Own Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Avondale Mills is now promoting a widespread home-ownership plan among its employees, believing that the greatest service southern industry can render its employees is to aid them to own their homes.

Divide Europe in Two
Hostile CampsBy a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 26—Announcement of the devaluation of the French franc based on repercussions in the League of Nations, where recent reports of financial and economic experts have seriously suggested the need of a new alignment of the principal monies.

Many observers here believe that now the inevitable is being accomplished, that there will be general easing of the almost impossible strain under which France has been living. The result, it is hoped, will be a definite slackening of international tension.

Economics and Politics

That is why special interest was taken in the speech of Yvon Delbos, French foreign minister, to the Assembly. Its postponement yesterday was doubtless in part due to the realization that it would come better after the French budgetary decision was known.

Mr. Delbos referred to the deliberations with Britain and the United States which had led to the monetary results announced today. He declared that there was need of economic method, for economics and politics are two links in the same chain.

Panegyric on Democracy

As Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, did yesterday, Mr. Delbos uttered a panegyric on democracy with its conception of liberty, equality and fraternity, but he insisted that there could be no universal rules of government.

There aren't two, but a hundred models of national societies, he declared. Each nation has a right to dispose of itself without foreign interference. He pleaded for more tolerance of the opinions of others and deprecated attempts to force Europe into two hostile camps and to renew wars of religion.

Defends Non-Intervention

In this connection he referred to conditions in Spain and defended the policy of non-intervention. He, indeed, although he expressed himself sympathetically, his pronouncement was a direct contradiction of the thesis of the Spanish section of state, Julio Alvarez del Vayo.

M. Delbos also referred to the absent state, and without mentioning Italy by name made an appeal for its return to full collaboration in the League and in the Locarno agreements which were used by the United States in following out a similar policy, the League of Nations will approve.

New Arms Conference

On the question of armaments M. Delbos announced that France desires to revive the Disarmament Conference. He pointed to the example of France where national control and rationalization of war was being introduced. Key words were: one, control; two, limitation; three, reduction.

M. Delbos' like Mr. Eden particularly favored publicity of the expenditures on arms. His speech, which called for greater confidence, was warmly received by the Assembly.

Danzig Incident Settled

In mopping up the work of the Council there is no need to note the delegation of the Danzig incident to the limbo of forgotten things. In the report of Mr. Eden the question of the discontents of Arthur Greiser, German president of the Danzig senate to High Commissioner Lester was considered satisfactorily settled.

With regard to the resettlement of Assyrian refugees an expectant attitude is adopted and a fresh suggestion awaited. The League's financial control of Austria is to be removed in November, though the League's financial control in cases of default on loans to Russia is maintained.

Finally Argentina, Australia and Denmark, which have served well on the Council, now take their leave and will be replaced next week by the newly elected members.

Tin Consumption
Of World Above '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Statistics given in the September issue of The Hague Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council show that the world's apparent consumption of tin in the year ended July, 1936, totaled 152,168 tons, compared with 129,101 tons in the preceding year. The corresponding production statistics were 162,183 tons and 121,366 tons, respectively. World consumption in the month of July, 1936, was 15,832 tons against 12,238 tons in the previous month, and 12,092 tons in July, 1935.

Comparing the 12 months ended July, 1936, with the previous 12 months, world consumption showed an increase of 17.9 per cent. Statistics of tin consumption for those countries which used more than 5000 tons in the year under review are presented in the following table:

	1936	1935	P. C.
United States	7,172	5,245	32.6
United Kingdom	21,348	21,233	0.5
France	9,464	8,308	13.9
Germany	6,752	5,079	33.1
U. S. S. R.	7,900	6,317	25.1
Other countries	27,316	24,385	12.2
Total	152,168	129,101	17.9

*Decrease

Effort of France
For Old Parity
Finally Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

That is to say, the gold bloc had to reduce their prices at home, so that they might be able to sell goods again in the world market and also attract tourists. Deflation, as Americans know it, is not a pleasant experience. In order to cut prices, you must first cut costs of production, the main item of which is wages.

And wage-cutting, if carried too far, causes social trouble.

So the time came when in several gold bloc countries the alternative changed from deflation—or devaluation—or social trouble. In each case devaluation won out. In March, 1935, Belgium devalued her currency 28 per cent. Italy still keeps somewhere near its "existing gold parity," to keep to the phraseology of the gold bloc's pact in London, but the rate in the foreign exchange market is largely nominal, as you will find out if you try to change lira into dollars.

Monetary reform is no free functioning of exchange, since 11 Duce rigidly controls the buying and selling of foreign money. On April 27 this year Poland made the third of the six nations in the gold bloc to resign from their London pact. It inaugurated foreign exchange control on the Italian model.

Upon France the responsibility for defending the "existing gold parity" had become exceedingly onerous. Crisis after crisis occurred as deflation ground its way through the French economic system. Gold left the country to pay for goods and services which had to be bought by French goods and services because these latter were too expensive. This loss was augmented by the flight of fear-ridden capital. Money holders, fearing that France would have to devalue, chose devaluation, sent money abroad, and devaluation has arrived. They will be able to repatriate it, and obtain more francs for their foreign money.

Reforms Bring Outflow

The crises produced successive changes in ministries. At last, this spring, Leon Blum was called upon to assume the premiership. His policy was twofold: first to maintain the "existing gold parity" of the franc; secondly, to embark upon a series of social reforms. The two goals were irreconcilable. The result was that the franc was devalued, and the social reforms were postponed.

The final outflow of gold when the Blum reforms were seen to be leading to devaluation started on Aug. 7. In six days the Bank of France lost \$151,302,000 in gold, according to the Bank's statement for the week ending Sept. 24. Still France's gold reserves remained immense. Even after so many runs on French gold, the Bank of France ratio of gold to note circulation and deposits held by the public was 37 per cent, or much more than its legal minimum of 35 per cent. In other words, it could have continued to lose gold which was "surplus." But the handwriting on the wall had been plain to American financial circles for a week past.

Reynold Visit

The first intimation that something was afoot occurred after the arrival of M. Paul Reynaud, former French Finance Minister, in New York. M. Reynaud has nothing officially to do with the Blum regime. But it was apparent that he had come to America on an official mission. For though his ostensible purpose was to read a paper at the symposium held in connection with the Harvard tercentenary, he went straight to Washington, where he held long conversations with treasury officials.

On his return to New York he sent his paper to Harvard to be read by a deputy and took the first boat back to France. His excuse for his abrupt departure was that his wife had been taken suddenly ill. The rumor coupled with his lack of any official mission, with the Blum regime, and the fact that he was throwing sand in Wall Street eyes till reports came back from France of Reynaud-Blum conferences.

The real evidence that devaluation was imminent, however, was the inferential recommendation in the purchase and sale of municipal bonds to devalue the franc. In Tuesday's report of the League of Nations Financial Committee, which is headed by a Frenchman.

It is expected that Holland and Switzerland, the remaining nations left in the gold bloc, will sooner or later follow the French example. Devaluation by the gold bloc nations at rates still to be decided upon, will promote the currency alignment necessary for world stabilization. Currencies are said to be aligned when the minimum of gold has to be exported. Such a situation is the right one for the gold bloc, and it is necessary to have this right relation before fixing, or stabilizing it. The work of finding the right currency relation is, presumably, now going on.

Unique Municipal Service
By Philadelphia Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Dougherty, Corkran & Co., announce the organization of a department of municipal administration. This department is a sequel to the previously expressed intention of this council not to confine its business solely to negotiating the purchase and sale of municipal bonds but to devote as well constant attention and study to the problems of public management and finance.

Establishment of this department is an innovation in the activities of firms dealing in municipal bonds as a result of which there will be available to public officials an organization equipped to render financial advice respecting municipal finance and administration and one prepared to install and supervise the adoption of general accounting systems together with budgetary controls, tax collection systems, preparation of budgets, and the auditing of tax accounts.

Morgenthau's Monetary Text

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The statement of Henry Morgenthau, secretary of the treasury, announcing the part of the United States in the monetary agreement with France and Great Britain, follows in full:

By authority of the President, the secretary of the treasury makes the following statement:

1. The Government of the United States, after consultation with the British Government and the French Government, joins with them in affirming a common desire to foster those conditions which safeguard peace and will best contribute to the restoration of order in international economic relations and to pursue a policy which will tend to promote prosperity in the world and to improve the standard of living of peoples.

Equilibrium Sought

2. The Government of the United States must, of course, in its policy toward international monetary relations take into full account the requirements of international prosperity, as corresponding considerations will be taken into account by the governments of France and Great Britain; it welcomes this opportunity to reaffirm its purpose to continue the policy which it has pursued in the course of recent years. The constant object of which is to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchange and to avoid to the utmost extent the creation of any disturbance of that system by American monetary action.

The Government of the United States shares with the governments of France and Great Britain the conviction that the continuation of this twofold policy will serve the general purpose which all the governments should pursue.

French Initiative

3. The French Government informs the United States Government that, judging that the desired stability of the principal currencies cannot be insured on a solid basis except after the re-establishment of a lasting equilibrium between the various economic systems, it has decided with this object to propose to its Parliament, the readjustment of its currency.

The Government of the United States, as also the British Government, has welcomed this decision in the hope that it will establish more solid foundations for the stability of international economic relations.

The United States Government, as also the British and French Governments, declares its intention to continue to use appropriate available resources so as to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the basis of international exchange resulting from the proposed readjustment. It will arrange for such consultation for this purpose as may prove necessary with the other two governments and their authorized agencies.

International Trade

4. The Government of the United States is moreover convinced, as are also the governments of France and Great Britain, that the success of the policy set forth above is linked with the development of international trade. In particular it attaches the greatest importance to action being taken without delay to relax progressively the present system of quotas and exchange controls with a view to their abolition.

5. The Government of the United States, in common with the governments of France and Great Britain, desires and invites the co-operation of the other nations to realize the policy laid down in the present declaration. It trusts that no country will attempt to obtain an unreasonable competitive advantage and thereby hamper the effort to restore more stable economic relations, which it is the aim of the three governments to promote.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Willis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The trade cycle may always be with us, but with poverty, its elimination, or amelioration, one of the aims of most economists and governments. The object is to prevent healthy recovery from expanding into the unstable boom which leads to inevitable collapse and depression. It is generally agreed that the best time in the trade cycle to attempt critical control, the time most likely to give results, is just before the boom stage is reached, before productive capacity has begun to pile itself up beyond the immediate requirements of the available markets. If the early part of 1928 was the time to have prevented the American boom from developing into its 1929 crash, now, or within the next year, may be the time to prevent a similar development in England. Yet in England, although there are signs of the coming boom, there are no signs of a desire to take preventive action.

The fashionable instrument of control is the supply of money and the rate of interest. Our English prosperity is nearly always attributed to our cheap money policy; but the question now is whether we can use the same weapon to prevent our recovery without allowing boom or depression. Although prosperity may seem to be merely our divine right, we must obviously take as intelligent steps as possible to preserve them, since they won't perpetuate themselves.

Riding Wave of Recovery

The general situation which faces the would-be controlling economist is this: The volume of production is now higher than in 1929 and still rising; unemployment is still falling, although the rate of investment and capital expenditure is negligible in the South of England, that the great majority of our unemployed are in the export industries, can be re-employed in those industries only if there is a totally unexpected recovery of world trade, and can be transferred to other industries only very slowly, if at all.

Wages have risen slightly in several industries, but a more important source of increased total wages is widespread overtime in the most prosperous industries. Wage costs are rising, along with raw material costs, and commodity prices are showing signs of an increase after their relative stability of recovery years. In the South of England, in fact, we may be at the highest level of production since the war without developing a boom, granted our present level of technical knowledge, supply of labor.

Checking Incipient Boom

The least that could be suggested, and possibly the most that could be expected, in order to check a possible incipient boom, is that there should be no further expansion of the credit base; that as the demand for bank advances increases, the banks should dispose of investments. This would presumably be followed by a hardening of interest rates, which might have some effect in retarding a boom. It would be possible to combine this policy with increased wages for labor, which are sure to be demanded during the next year, since on its own merits this is desirable, and since it might help to maintain a slow controlled inflation, which is the most fruitful atmosphere in which to obtain a controlled expansion of industrial activity at a stable speed. Controlled recovery is by no means inconsistent with continuing reforms of the investment.

There are of course theoretical objections to such a proposal. It has yet to be proved that booms can be prevented by monetary means. The rate of interest may be far too remote a factor to influence business conditions during so short a period as a trade cycle. Once a boom is collapsed, not even a zero or a negative rate of interest might be a catastrophe.

Cheap Money's Virtue

An equally serious objection is that although the South of England may need a touch of the curb rein, the outer and northern regions are still heavily depressed. England is two nations, and emigration from the one to the other is about as difficult as emigration from the depressed areas to a foreign country. In the depressed areas, any relaxation of the cheap money policy, even if it be true that that policy cannot stimulate recovery in a depressed economy, would raise enormous political repercussions.

Cheap money has become a permanent political virtue, and it is assumed that we must never again allow credit to be curtailed, interest rates to rise. Even in the prosperous regions, it would be a very difficult political task to justify restrictions to the public, which finds it incredible that recovery can proceed too rapidly, that a boom is not an unmixed joy.

The unfortunate economist who believes in a judicious curb is supposed at the beginning of a boom to be in the position of recommending unpalatable, and possibly politically impossible remedies, with the fairly certain knowledge that when the evil day of depression arrives again, he will get the blame for not having foreseen and prevented the catastrophe.

Commerce and
FinanceWheat Prices Hit
New Top Despite
Big Profit Taking

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Under the stimulus of active buying of cash wheat in all countries having an available surplus, future prices advanced to new high levels on the crop at Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool. The Canadian and English markets advanced more than Chicago, but there was heavy profit taking in all markets the latter part of the week, causing recessions from the top prices. There was also some late selling owing to the unsettled international money market

Morgenthau Explains Action In World Stabilization Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

erless to meet the threat on the London exchange.

The Morgenthau press conference was unprecedented in several respects:

It was summoned on short notice; halfway through it was broken off at the personal urgent request to correspondents that they hurry back to their wires to inform the world what was transpiring before markets closed; then, after these stories were sent, newsmen by prearrangement with Mr. Morgenthau, went back to the Treasury to continue the interrupted conference.

Every means was used to underscore the drama and the significance of the world fight of the three great powers to snatch stabilization out of the long chaos of disrupted currencies.

Backing "To the Limit"

Returning to Mr. Morgenthau's office after getting the first news of the incident on the wires, correspondents were told emphatically that the United States would back the stabilization agreement "to the limit."

He explained he meant the full limit of the \$2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund which actually is now larger by an unknown amount, due to profits from previous operations.

He explained also that he has been in constant and close touch with the President throughout all the negotiations and that he was also in direct touch with him this morning regarding the purchase of the Russian offer of sterling.

Paris Report Favorable

Further, he talked over the telephone with American Embassy officials in Paris following the purchase move and was informed that it had received a very favorable reaction there.

While all questions as to the possible Russian reasons were met with an insistence that the secretary of the treasury of the United States could not with propriety discuss that subject, a hint as to his personal feelings was provided by the remark that:

"As far as the gentlemen are concerned, we are still gentlemen. And I repeat that I sincerely hope no one will try this again. If they do, we are willing to go the limit to support the gentlemen's agreement."

Russia's Motives

Mr. Morgenthau revealed that he had learned of the Russian move about three quarters of an hour after the market opened this morning, and that his move to counter it had been made almost immediately thereafter. He stated that the bulk of the Russian offering was purchased by this nation.

Behind the refusal to discuss openly possible Russian reasons was a general understanding that motives were other than a mere effort to make money out of changes in currency exchange. As a matter of fact, the Russian move lost money. Presumably currency stabilization between Britain, France and the United States is considered inimical to the Russian system of controlled exchange, since it looks toward a return of the world to free trade.

Prior to the second half of the Morgenthau conference, various officials of the Government voiced confidence that franc revaluation would benefit world trade and American domestic prosperity.

Last night, at a press conference, Mr. Morgenthau, who has been the Administration's spokesman on the

matter from the start, pointed out that the United States is not formally bound to refrain from taking protective steps should it be necessary.

Rights Preserved

In other words, the right further to devalue the dollar is held carefully in reserve and the promise is made that this right will be exercised if necessary.

But there is nothing in the attitude or remarks of either Treasury or State Department officials to indicate any expectation that such a step will be either necessary or desirable. On the contrary, all the emphasis here today following last night's sensational developments is on the stability of the dollar.

In brief, the official attitude is that, while devaluation of the franc may temporarily give France a more advantageous—less disadvantageous—position in strictly Franco-American trade, the possible stabilization of the world's three most important currencies will have general advantages of far greater value to this country.

Peace Turning Point

Mr. Morgenthau, beaming over his great surprise, which he sprang on newspaper correspondents late last night, added to the official statement the following comment of his own:

"The American position is fully safeguarded, while at the same time our action should encourage peace and commerce. This will, in my opinion, be the turning point for general peace in the world. Stabilization of world currencies is a foundation that had to be first built before we could look forward to lasting peace and real recovery."

Surprise Move

While rumors of an impending financial development of major importance had been rife here for 24 hours before last night's announcement, the scope of it came as a decided surprise. For three years stabilization of the dollar, pound and franc have been discussed here as a sort of millennial will-o'-the-wisp which everyone considered desirable but no one seriously expected to achieve in the near future.

Its achievement at this moment is frankly considered by New Deal supporters a feather in the Administration's political cap. It will be used to back up the general campaign contention of the Rooseveltians that President Roosevelt displays a skill in foreign affairs which his Republican opponent cannot be expected to share. And it fits neatly into the New Deal plan for placing heavy reliance on successful foreign policy in a world under unusual strain during the coming month.

Mr. Morgenthau after reading the official statement, told his large audience it was something "we have been looking forward to for three and a half years," in tones of pride and pleasure.

He explained that the French approach to him on the subject some time back, and that negotiations have been going on simultaneously here and in Paris and in London for several weeks, as the result of which "we have been able to bring the objectives of the three governments close enough to make this joint statement."

"Trade Should Expand"

"If other countries get the same stability from their currency as the American dollar, it is only natural that then trade should expand, and if restrictions are dropped, the sale of goods will increase and there will be less risk," he argued. "In the upturn, the American business man will get his share of the world's trade."

All questions aimed at discovering whether the Treasury considers the present move to involve permanent stabilization of the dollar at its present level, drew answers from the Treasury secretary indicating that this is the hope, but a hope accompanied by the full reservation of the right to further devalue if necessary.

"We will use every effort to make this a success, but if this agreement should affect our internal prosperity we will take steps necessary to protect it." By such steps he was assumed to refer, of course, to the margin of approximately 10 per cent more by which the dollar can legally be devalued.

"The unique thing about this," he added, "is that nobody signed anything, but that each has confidence in the others."

Student Amnesty Granted in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The amnesty for political offenders in Austria has been restored after being suspended following strong pro-German demonstrations in connection with the Olympic Games. The Austrian authorities recently gave an order to reconsider the expulsion of pupils and students from colleges and universities.

Headmasters have to decide which of the expelled pupils the colleges will take back again to continue their studies. For the university students the selection of those who can be readmitted will be made by the board, but the final resolution about readmission is left to the minister of education.

Zephir Reaches Bermuda In Trans-Atlantic Flight

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 26 (P)—The German flying boat Zephir arrived here from New York at 2:17 p. m. Atlantic time (1:17 p. m. eastern standard time) yesterday.

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"Oh, it is inconsiderable," said Mr. Rosseter.

"What do you mean, 'inconsiderable'?"

"About 30 per cent," said witness.

Funds for Missouri Schools

An appropriation of \$243,771 from state revenue was distributed to Missouri school districts for the 1936-37 term.

War Secretary

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The Kansas takes command of the nation's land defenses at a time when military officials are expending one of the largest peace-time appropriations in history.

President Roosevelt announced the temporary election of the acting secretary to full power over the nation's war machine at the Hyde Park, N. Y., Summer White House last night. Mr. Woodring succeeds George H. Dern of Utah, who passed on last month.

Former Kansas Governor

Whether Mr. Woodring former Governor of Kansas, will be given the post permanently, or whether a new secretary of war will be named later was not revealed.

Mr. Woodring had served as acting head of the War Department for many months. Expressing gratitude for the President's "confidence," he announced he would seek to carry out the policies of Mr. Dern.

A banker, Mr. Woodring retired from active business in 1928. His first political venture took him into the governorship of Kansas in 1930. Defeated for re-election by Alfred M. Landon, present Republican candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Woodring joined the Roosevelt "Little Cabinet" as assistant secretary of war in 1933.

Rapid Rise

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Factory Spying Faces U. S. Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

is in the market for information about the doings of local unions all over the United States in a lavish and comprehensive way. It has approximately 1000 agents on its payroll, it hires also between 200 and 300 spies, who are regularly employed in the offices and factories of the biggest American corporations, and who receive \$2 to \$2.50 a day in addition to their normal pay.

Federal Law Sought

All told, 100 corporations now have these undercover workmen—spies employed in them. They report not only what their fellow workers do and say, but even what they read.

One of these agents, it was disclosed, is a local union official at Toledo. The Pinkerton witness refused to disclose his name on the ground that it might endanger his life.

Mr. Rosseter testified that a Wisconsin law, enacted by the La Follette regime of that state, had driven the Pinkerton agency out of that state two years ago, by requiring the registration of all detective spies and agents.

It appears that Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive from Wisconsin, will press for the enactment of a similar federal law in Congress as soon as it assembles next January. There is every expectation, in view of the extraordinary revelations made in the inquiry so far, that such a law will be enacted.

Records Destroyed

The Pinkerton firm paid out \$488,713 to "informants" in 1935, and has paid out \$242,253 in the first seven months of 1936. The officials explained that their firm habitually destroys all its reports and records on the days on which they are received. This accounts for the relatively sparse haul of documents which the committee agents made under their subpoenas.

The old-established Pinkerton firm gives the impression of being a careful and suave organization than some of its rivals, though the brutality of modern industrial spying and its effects on worker-employer relationships is frequently evidenced. For example, the firm is invariably asked to investigate "radical" or "Communist" agitation by big employers, when the fact seems to have been that what was investigated in every case was efforts of workers to organize.

What Is a Communist?

The La Follette committee spent yesterday afternoon testing whether representatives of the Pinkerton agency knew what the words "Communist" or "radical" meant. Outside of Mr. Rosseter, none of the Pinkerton agents or officials seemed to have any idea what the terms involved.

"Communist" was simply a term of opprobrium, something vague and dangerous. In the case of Mr. Owens, designated as "active communist," the question was apparently systematically beaten up at what was jokingly referred to as "a week's fishing trip," and driven from town.

The Pinkerton spy work, outside of Wisconsin, apparently paid it well. The firm's income was about \$2,000,000 in recent years.

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The old-established Pinkerton firm gives the impression of being a careful and suave organization than some of its rivals, though the brutality of modern industrial spying and its effects on worker-employer relationships is frequently evidenced. For example, the firm is invariably asked to investigate "radical" or "Communist" agitation by big employers, when the fact seems to have been that what was investigated in every case was efforts of workers to organize.

What Is a Communist?

The La Follette committee spent yesterday afternoon testing whether representatives of the Pinkerton agency knew what the words "Communist" or "radical" meant. Outside of Mr. Rosseter, none of the Pinkerton agents or officials seemed to have any idea what the terms involved.

"Communist" was simply a term of opprobrium, something vague and dangerous. In the case of Mr. Owens, designated as "active communist," the question was apparently systematically beaten up at what was jokingly referred to as "a week's fishing trip," and driven from town.

The Pinkerton spy work, outside of Wisconsin, apparently paid it well. The firm's income was about \$2,000,000 in recent years.

"How much of the firm's work is Labor espionage?" asked Mr. LaFollette at one point.

"Oh, it is inconsiderable," said Mr. Rosseter.

"What do you mean, 'inconsiderable'?"

"About 30 per cent," said witness.

Funds for Missouri Schools

An appropriation of \$243,771 from state revenue was distributed to Missouri school districts for the 1936-37 term.

War Secretary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (P)—Pledged to "an adequate national defense in the interest of peace," Harry H. Woodring, a World War veteran, prepared today to take office as secretary of war.

The Kansas takes command of the nation's land defenses at a time when military officials are expending one of the largest peace-time appropriations in history.

President Roosevelt announced the temporary election of the acting secretary to full power over the nation's war machine at the Hyde Park, N. Y., Summer White House last night. Mr. Woodring succeeds George H. Dern of Utah, who passed on last month.

Former Kansas Governor

Whether Mr. Woodring former Governor of Kansas, will be given the post permanently, or whether a new secretary of war will be named later was not revealed.

Mr. Woodring had served as acting head of the War Department for many months. Expressing gratitude for the President's "confidence," he announced he would seek to carry out the policies of Mr. Dern.

A banker, Mr. Woodring retired from active business in 1928. His first political venture took him into the governorship of Kansas in 1930. Defeated for re-election by Alfred M. Landon, present Republican candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Woodring joined the Roosevelt "Little Cabinet" as assistant secretary of war in 1933.

Rapid Rise

Starting in a bank as errand boy and janitor, within a year he was bookkeeper, and in two more years he became assistant cashier. Meanwhile, he was attending Elk City High School and later Lebanon university.

Entering the army as an enlisted man during the war, Mr. Woodring emerged as a second lieutenant.

After the war, he served for a time as assistant cashier of the Midwestern National Bank in Kansas City. Later, he joined with relatives in buying control of the First National Bank at Neodesha, Kan. He sold his interest in 1928.

Factory Spying Faces U. S. Curb

(Continued from Page 1)

is in the market for information about the doings of local unions all over the United States in a lavish and comprehensive way. It has approximately 1000 agents on its payroll, it hires also between 200 and 300 spies, who are regularly employed in the offices and factories of the biggest American corporations, and who receive \$2 to \$2.50 a day in addition to their normal pay.

Federal Law Sought

All told, 100 corporations now have these undercover workmen—spies employed in them. They report not only what their fellow workers do and say, but even what they read.

One of these agents, it was disclosed, is a local union official at Toledo. The Pinkerton witness refused to disclose his name on the ground that it might endanger his life.

Mr. Rosseter testified that a Wisconsin law, enacted by the La Follette regime of that state, had driven the Pinkerton agency out of that state two years ago, by requiring the registration of all detective spies and agents.

It appears that Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., Progressive from Wisconsin, will press for the enactment of a similar federal law in Congress as soon as it assembles next January. There is every expectation, in view of the extraordinary revelations made in the inquiry so far, that such a law will be enacted.

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Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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GRAND view on Hudson, New York, N. Y. modern eight-room house, two baths, oil heat, large garden, swimming pool, etc. J. DIERO, Port Jervis, N. Y. R. F. D. 2.

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HELP WANTED

TUTOR who has had training in "Tutoring" subjects; young man preferred. Write K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A "CLEAR" strong, energetic Christian Scientist to tutor in College Preparatory subjects a gifted young woman recently come to live in Schuette, Mass. Please state age and salary when answering advertisement. Also college and experience. Address Box 2-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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QUIET cultured home in Conn. hills offers its friendly atmosphere to 1-2 adults who would appreciate a comfortable, sunny room with reasonable. Write Box 2-20, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—3-story house, oil heat, suitable for 2 families, 3 baths, oil burner, garage; 2 blocks from Harvard Square. Tel. 863-2092.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign, local and interstate moving. By VAN NOBLE & STEVENS, Bonded Warehousemen, 104 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 522-2092.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silverware, etc. Attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 11 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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P. H. RIDDLE ENGRAVING 157 Federal St., Boston. Lib. 3778

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BROOKLINE, MASS. "DISREGARD MY PRICE," submit me an offer, I have made up my mind to sell my home and want to do so at once. I state the owner of an older type, especially well-built and designed home in a restricted district just off of Beacon Street. Pleasantly situated on a corner lot. Living room, library, 4-5 bedrooms, main quarters, and the bath. Modern oil heating. Small amount of renovation will make a most livable home. Don't delay. See it at once and tell us what it is worth to you. All offers will be submitted. Some family is looking to purchase this fine home for much less than its actual value. HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC., 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 354-1504.

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In Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Woburn. Careful selection of the best homes in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC., 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass. Tel. 354-1504.

555 Commonwealth Ave., New York Centre, N. Y. Tel. 5252.

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Residence of 10 rooms, 2 baths and lavatory, thoroughly modernized and in excellent condition. Situated on first floor, large open porch; 2-car garage; convenient to stores and schools; 2 minutes from Brookline R. St. subway; must be seen to be appreciated; priced for immediate sale. Tel. 357-1771, or write owner, A. W. GODFREY, 19 Monmouth Ct., Brookline, Mass.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—For sale, 3 Cottage St., single house, 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat, hardwood floors, fireplace, 92 Union St. SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRK 0104.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ATTRACTIVE home on Corey Hill, Brookline, Mass. 3 double and single rooms, breakfast and dinner; phone for shopping. Asp. 9158.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast served. Tel. 527-1771.

BOSTON, MASS.—308 Newbury St.—Reasonable accommodations in a central location, with meals if desired. Tel. 527-1771.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive, warm room with breakfast; beautiful apt.; refined home; 1 minute Beacon. Tel. 357-1771.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 small rooms in large guest home; best of home cooking; no smoking; parking. LON 8054.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL studio—For discriminating guests; 45-47 St.—Elevator; elevators, 825 West End (18th), N. Y. Tel. 4-1811.

BOSTON, 382 Commonwealth Ave.—Furnished room in attractive apt., elevator service. Tel. 4-1811.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 67 Pinckney St.—Large, attractive rooms, with fireplace and running water. N. S. JEROME, CAP 7055.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 71 St. Mary St., 3—1 large bedroom—bathroom, 2 single rooms in attractive apt., closets; 2 min. St. Mary subway. Lon. 1513.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Park St.—Unusual 1-3 rooms, private home, every luxury; board optional; large piazzas, grounds. Phone mornings or evenings. Aspinwall 3167.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house, near Christian Science church; some privileges. Tel. 770, 6007.

BOSTON, 381 Commonwealth Ave.—Large, nicely furnished room, private bath; also other rooms. COB 8454.

77 NEWTON ST., N. Y. Tel. 4-1811. Room here when in Boston. HOLLAND, COB 1500.

N. Y. C. 671 W. 135th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4-1811. Fine front room, elevator, convenient subway, street car, 2 churches; reasonable. LO 7-6033.

QUIET, sunny, very desirable room in the right person; near The Mother Church, 58 W. 17th St. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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St. Petersburg, Fla. Breeze, 323 W. 1st St., 2nd floor. Attractively furnished room; close in; facing Tampa Bay. Game management, the Clary, Charlotte, N. C.

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Freiesstrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Woollens

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2710, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

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ist das VOLKKORN-BROT aus gereinigtem, weissen Getreide. Es ist der erste Qualitat. ARYANA-BROT ist das ideale Brot der Gegenwart.

CHR. HOSTETTLER

ist das VOLKKORN-BROT aus gereinigtem, weissen Getreide. Es ist der erste Qualitat. ARYANA-BROT ist das ideale Brot der Gegenwart.

COZY AND YALA

are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

AU BON MARCHE

Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

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Carefully and cheaply done

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Known for reliability, quality, and style. Large assortment in fur coats.

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ENGLISH

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Bern's stationery shop

Fountain pens, visiting cards,

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BIEL

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Parfumerie

Geschwister Pfannenschmidt

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GENEVA

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4, Chemin Neuf, Baux-Vivres, Tel. 42-693.

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Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

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RUE D'ITALIE 4

Grande Boucherie du Rond-Point

LOUIS DUROSIER

ANGLE RUE DE GAROUBE 1

The Best Meat at the Lowest Price

LAUSANNE

Une maison de confiance Un fleuriste de goût

ALBERT PITTET S.A.

MARTINER-40-46 Des prix toujours modiques. (Flowers)

GLOOR-GILLIERON

all kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

BONNETERIE-MERCIERIE

24 Place St-Laurent, Tel. 30-983

SWITZERLAND

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(Hosiery, Haberdashery, etc.)
FINEST GROCERIES
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Eclallens
Tel. 29-013
Delivery to domiciles.

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16, Place St-François, 16

BANKING of every description

AUMENTATION GENERALE

M. REYMOND, Avenue de Beaumont 10, Tel. 27-704. Service à domicile (GROCERY STORE)

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Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of All Kinds

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All Kinds of English Cakes

SCONES—Jams—Biscuits

Swiss Chocolate: Lindt, Cailler, etc.

Expédition par poste. Tel. 24-454

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Permanent and Finger Waving

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5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor, Tel. 26-485

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Avenue Juste Olivier 11, Tel. 24-408

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(Lingerie—Berne—Langnau—Lucerne)

Heimlicher Feriort. Schönes Ausflugsziel.

Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4.

Prospekte durch Famille Külli

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Confiserie Schurter

Founded 1870

Niederdorfstrasse 90

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Finest quality Swiss Chocolates

Crosse & Blackwell's Table-Macalade

Huntley & Palmers' Biscuits

GASSMANN

Zürich, Poststrasse 74

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'China Clipper' Tense Drama
With Thrilling Plane Shots

Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in 'China Clipper'

Anthony Adverse (Warner Bros.)—A spectacular if somewhat modified version of Hervey Allen's best seller from which practically all of the philosophy and most of the grimmer elements have been cut. A strong supporting cast for Fredric March as Anthony includes Edmund Gwenn, Claude Rains, Pedro de Cordoba, Gale Sondergaard, George E. Stone, Donald Woods, Anita Louise, Mervyn LeRoy directs. Adults.

Arizona Raiders (Paramount)—This horse and gun affair kicks over the conventional traces by virtue of a sense of humor and good acting. Larry Crabbe, Raymond Hatton, Marsha Hunt, Grant Withers. Family.

China Clipper (First National)—Pat O'Brien fits neatly into the role of a visionary but ruthless aviator who starts off with a broken-down air line between Washington and Philadelphia and ends up by sending the first China Clipper across the Pacific. There are numerous excellent shots of one of the big ships on its maiden flight. Beverly Roberts, Ross Alexander, Humphrey Bogart, Marie Wilson, Henry D. Walthall. Family.

Dodsworth (United Artists)—Walter Huston's assured and sensitive portrait of Sam Dodsworth is again outstanding in Sidney Howard's screen adaptation of Sinclair Lewis's novel. Mr. Howard, it will be remembered, also did the stage play. His latest transcription is an intelligent piece of work, well directed by William Wyler and acted with distinction by Paul Lukas, Mary Astor, Maria Ouspenskaya, Ruth Chatterton, Spring Byington and others. Adults.

Hollywood Boulevard (Paramount)—Superannuated matinee idols somewhat lurid career is made the excuse for sliding in some shots of former movie stars—Francis X. Bushman, Maurice Costello, Mae Marsh, Jack Mulhall, Pat O'Malley are among them. This picture, like its main character, is the rather dull decline of a very minor comet. John Halliday, Marsha Hunt, Frieda Inescort. Adults.

Love Begins at Twenty (Warner Brothers)—Some day perhaps the worm will stop turning but it hasn't yet. Hugh Herbert manages to get some laughs out of this all

too familiar farce, with the aid of liberal drinking, several gangsters, stolen bonds, and Warren Hull, Patricia Ellis, Hobart Cavanaugh, Clarence Wilson and Robert Gleckler. Adults.

Loyalties (Associated Production)—Technically, this screen version of Galsworthy's powerful thesis play is rather too reminiscent of the swaddling clothes days of the English cinema. The general high quality of the acting offsets in part the poor photography, miserable mounting and other technical defects. Basil Rathbone stars. Adults.

My Man Godfrey (Universal)—Don't be surprised if this light-hearted little epic turns out to be the nearest satirical film farce of the season. It's about a "forgotten man" who shows several irresponsible plutocrats that they haven't been living right and then proceeds to reform them in his own quiet way. Gregory La Cava directs Morris Ryskind's screen play from Eric Hatch's novel. William Powell, Carole Lombard, Alice Brady, Eugene Pallette, Mischa Auer, Gail Patrick. Family.

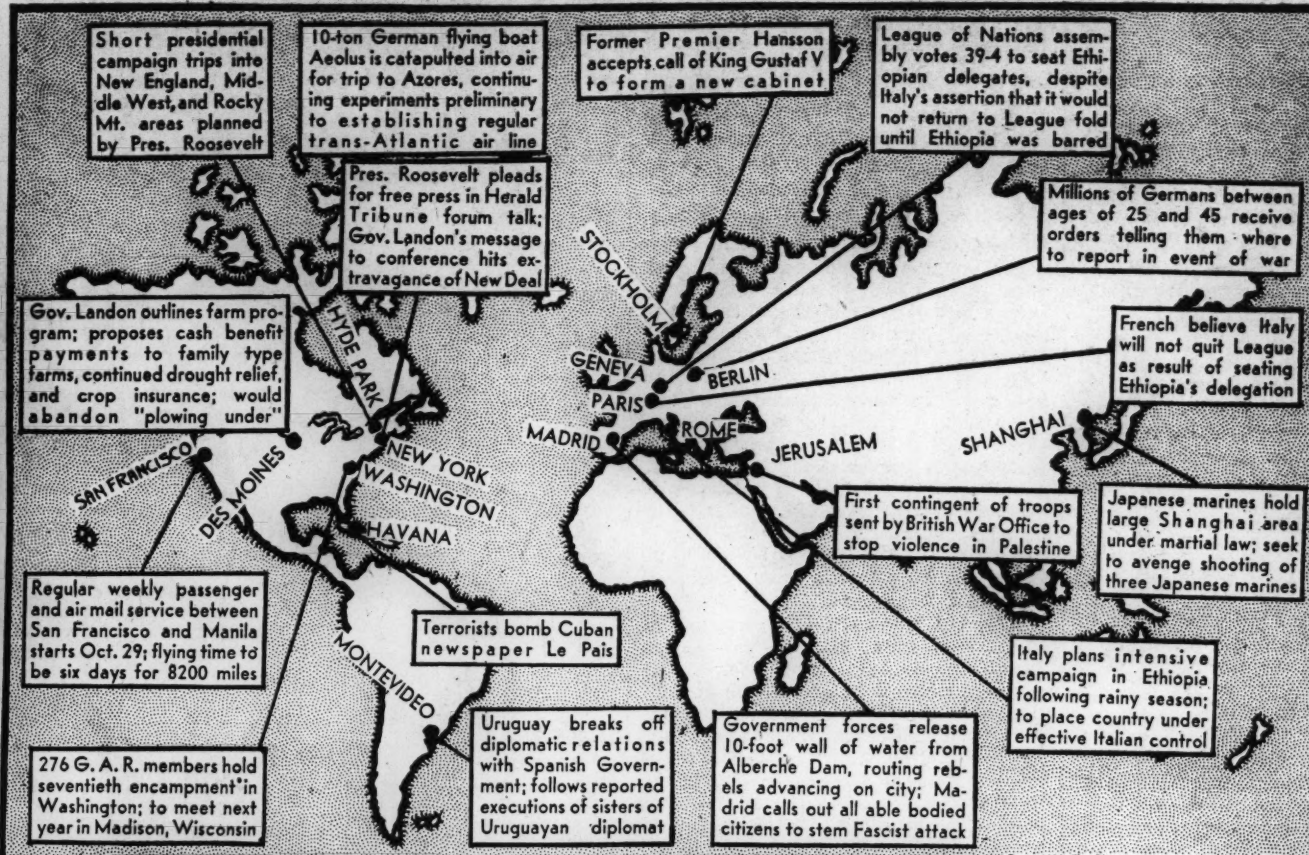
Sing, Baby, Sing (Paramount)—Adolphe Menjou and the Ritz Brothers steal most of the thunder in this tale about a matinee idol who inadvertently gets mixed up in a publicity stunt. There is an abundance of what Mr. Cohan's songs and dance man called "songs, dances and funny sayings" supplied variously by Alice Faye, Gregory Ratoff, Ted Healy, Fatsy Kelly and others. Adults.

They Met in a Taxi (Columbia)—One part comedy, one part farce, one part drama make "They Met in a Taxi" a mildly entertaining program affair concerning a girl who didn't steal the pearls but has a hard time proving it. Chester Morris, Fay Wray, Lionel Stander. Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest—"Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgon Hussy," "San Francisco" (adults only), "To Mary—With Love," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The General Died at Dawn" (adults only), "The Green Pastures," "The Great Ziegfeld," "Girls Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "The Poor Little Rich Girl," "Poppy," "The King Steps Out," "Show Boat."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue



When he attends to corn, so properly he's dressed, it's hard to think the neat black crow is not a bidden guest.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Beginnings and Endings

LET one player begin with a familiar quotation. The next gives one beginning with the letter which ended the first, and so continuing. Nothing must be repeated, and each quotation must be perfectly accurate. You will soon note the endings most—and least—common, and govern yourself accordingly the next time. For example:
Knowledge is power.
Round the rough and rugged rocks the ragged rascals ran.
Nothing useless is or low.
Waste not, want not.
To thine own self be true.
Even the sun is not without spots.
Sorrow and silence are strong.
Go when the morning shineth.
He lives most life whoever breathes most air.
—Mary K. A. D., Lincoln, Neb.

Rules

RULES should be made of rubber, not of cast iron.—Lorimer.

In Lighter Vein

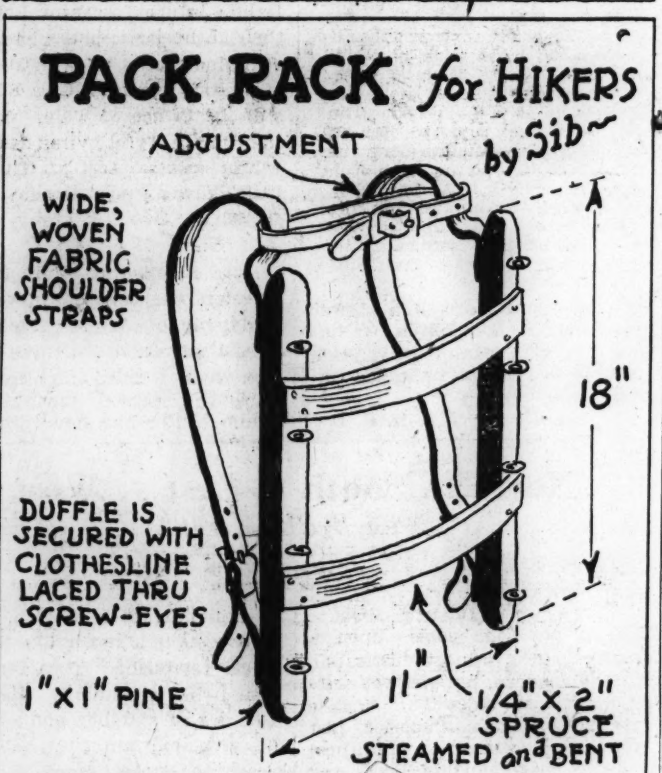
What's in a Name
Visitor, to a southern mammy: "Aunt Mandy, what are your children's names?"
Aunt Mandy: "I done name 'em all for flowers; but de youngest one got de prettiest name—I name her Artificial."

Too Costly
"It's odd that they should call this candy I'm making 'butter-scotch.'"
"What's odd about it?"
"Why, the recipe calls for half a cup of butter—and that's a lot of butter!"

Promoted
Rastus: "Ah's sure advanced in de pas' couple ob years."
Mose: "How's dat?"
Rastus: "Well, two years ago Ah was called a lazy loafer, and now Ah's listed as an unfortunate victim ob de unemployment situation."
—Cotton Ginners' Journal.

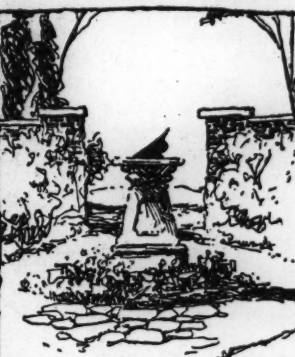
Half and Half
"Jimmy, you owe me a bill over six months. I'll meet you half way. I'm willing to forget half of what you owe me."
"Fine, I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."

Make It Yourself



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Lady Bountiful

(London Evening News)

London
THERE arrives at London Bridge station daily about high noon the Fairy Godmother of multitudes of City pigeons.
She is a woman in the prime of life, with determined, but kindly face, and jet-black hair.
There is no sign of care in her pleasant features, but she is always heavily laden.
She carries a stout bag in one hand and a large attaché case in the other. Those receptacles are full of provender for the pigeons.
Knowing that the pigeons have been waiting. As they gather round she strews corn and maize in a part of the roadway where the taxicabs cannot disturb the feast.
Then she takes choice morsels to the van horses, sugar to one and perhaps a carrot to another.
For 10 years she has fulfilled this self-imposed mission.
Before starting the journey she has regularly distributed breakfasts to birds at Croydon. There, the garden behind her home is their sanctuary.
She entertains blackbirds, thrushes, greenfinches and starlings, besides sparrows after their kind. There is frequently a wren; two wagtails are so tame they will follow her about; a pert and portly blackbird whom she calls "Topsy" will follow her into the sitting room.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorb—It is an s, not a z.

Alternating—The new Webster's records a preference for *cul-ter-nate-ing* (secondary emphasis on third syllable).

Amalgamation—*A-mal-ga-may-shun* (first and third a's as in sofa, second short, fourth long, u clipped-short; secondary emphasis on second syllable).

The process of amalgamation is one of compounding, or mixing together, diverse species or elements. The word is derived from the French *amalgame*, which Cotgrave explains as "a mixture or incorporation of quicksilver with other metals." This is believed to be a perversion of the Latin *malagma*, "a poultice, plaster, or any soft material"—because amalgam is rather mushy. (Cf. Greek *malakos*, "soft.")

"Amalgamation" has a wide use in such figurative senses as "the amalgamation of races," "amalgamation of traits," etc. Here the process of uniting into a uniform, harmonious whole is stressed, and the factors are construed to be generically similar. There could be no amalgamation, of course, of light and darkness, spirit and matter, etc.

Bade—The a is short.

Chloroform—*Klor-o-for-m* (first long, second quick-long, third as in orb. Avoid *kloo*).

Chronological—*Kron-o-loj-i-kal* (first and third o's short, second quick-long, i short, a clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

Data—This is the plural of "datum" and is pronounced preferably *day-ta* (first a long, second as in sofa).

Delectable (Is. 44:9)—Translates a primitive Hebrew root, *chamad*, "to delight in," but commonly rendered "goodly, pleasant, precious." The word is pronounced *de-lek-ta-bil* (first e as in create, second short, a as in sofa).

Embryonic—*Em-brith-on-ik* (all vowels short; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the prenatal stage of development—our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the womb or egg."

The adjective form, "embryonic," may be used in the sense of "pertaining to an embryo; incipient and rudimentary."

Forget—Although this word is commonly thought of in the negative sense of "not to remember," it is derivable from a root which is a positive word of the highest order. It is a simple combination of our "get" and "for"; and it tells those with eyes to see, that if one wishes to forget something, one must get something else for it.

With this in mind, we see that the way to forget an unhappy experience is to get something pleasant for it—something bright which crowds the dark memory outside consciousness. For example, we can best forget our troubles by going about helping others.

Intuition—*In-tu-ish-un* (i's short, first u as in unite, second as in circus; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

The Latin roots *in*, "in," and *tuere*, "to look," were followed closely in forming this word; for "intuition" is literally a "looking in upon"—that is, "a capacity for knowing by immediate perception."

Intuition is not merely a quality acquired by book learning; it is innate. The consciousness which discerns a thing intuitively, apprehends it immediately; and with the same view that it perceives ideas, it perceives their relations.

Whether intuition is developed by understanding or experience, may not be easily determined; but no

elaborate process of reasoning is required when intuition is keen.

Oblivious—*Ob-lyu-iv-us* (o and s clipped-short, i's short).

If a person is oblivious (from the Latin *oblitio*, "not remembering, forgetful") of the presence of another, he is not merely unobservant or disregarding; he has been aware of the others' presence, but he has allowed the fact to slip from memory. When one is oblivious of a distressing condition, one has succeeded in blotting out the remembrance of it.

Reputable—*Re-pu-dih-ate* (e as in create, u and a long, i short).

Our word is derived from the Latin *reputare*, "to put away, reject," compounded of *re*, "away," and *putere*, "to feel shame"; so a reputation is literally a rejection of what one is ashamed of. If we repudiate a thing we refuse to affirm one's abandonment of something; "to abjure" to renounce with the solemnity of an oath; "to repudiate," however, is to disclaim a responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or binding.

Renounce, "abjure," and "repudiate" agree in the idea of disavowing a former estate, opinion, assertion, etc., with these differences: "to renounce" is merely to affirm one's abandonment of something; "to abjure" to renounce with the solemnity of an oath; "to repudiate," however, is to disclaim a responsibility for, or to reject as not authoritative or binding.

Species—We may discriminate between the singular and plural (both spelled alike) by pronouncing the singular, *spe-shihz*; and the plural, *spe-sheez*.

Transient—The prevailing pronunciation in America is two syllables, *tran-shent*. In Britain the word still has its original three syllables.



Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. It is paid for each item accepted.

Composer of Letters

ONE gifted with the ability to compose delightful and appropriate letters and notes for every occasion, found himself in need of funds.
Living next door to a very large residential hotel, she typed neat little announcements of her availability for such services, at nominal fees. Then she went through the halls of each floor of the hotel, tucking one of her announcements under each door. It took her one whole morning to place her announcements; and



upon her return home she found three telephone calls from hotel guests, who desired to be served at once.

Telephoning to each that she would call within the hour, she ate a hasty lunch; and picking up her portable typewriter and a folder of paper and carbon, she was off happily to her new task. From that day on, so successful has her venture been that her entire working time has thus been profitably employed, and no let-up is in sight.—Esther H., Los Angeles.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlemist

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY brings us the difficult Cryptogram, and readers have two Californians to thank for today's offering. It seems that a Los Angeles reader expressed a liking for hard crypts. An Oakland reader cheerfully complies. And this should be difficult enough for anyone.

*KUXZCJNGJQVDFVL YDNXZ-

KGDLDMDVLN YDNXJFLOZL-

VLXZ DLXVKVDJPN PLXJLQ-

ZLQDLVGDQDZLN.

2. Letter Changing

SOLUTIONS giving shorter moves than the original 11 called for in changing FIND to KEEP are now pouring in. And in sending a shorter change a Hinsdale, Ill., reader wonders if his effort in changing KEEP to GIVE in 8 moves can be improved upon.

3. An Old Riddle

A LOS ANGELES reader submits the following riddle which has been known in her family for about 100 years. It bears repeating today: Formed long ago, yet made today I'm most in use while others sleep. What few would wish to give away And fewer still would wish to keep.

4. The Industrious Frog
AT THE bottom of a 20-foot well there was an industrious frog. He was anxious to reach the top of the well. Each day he would go up 3 feet, but regularly each night he settled back 2 feet. How many days did it take the industrious frog to reach the top?

5. Phonetic Rebus
THE 11-letter word "forethought," represented in phonetic rebus form in the September 11 column by four O's, caused a Lexington, Mass., reader to figure that a 6-letter word, representing, by the way, a state in which we should never permit ourselves to get, could be represented as follows:
O O O O O O

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Amending Bylaws

Question: Article VIII of our Constitution reads as follows: "Amendments. Section 1—This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of active members present at any regular meeting, the amendment having been proposed at the preceding regular meeting."

"Section 2—Amendments may also be made at any Annual Meeting without previous notice, by the unanimous vote of all present."

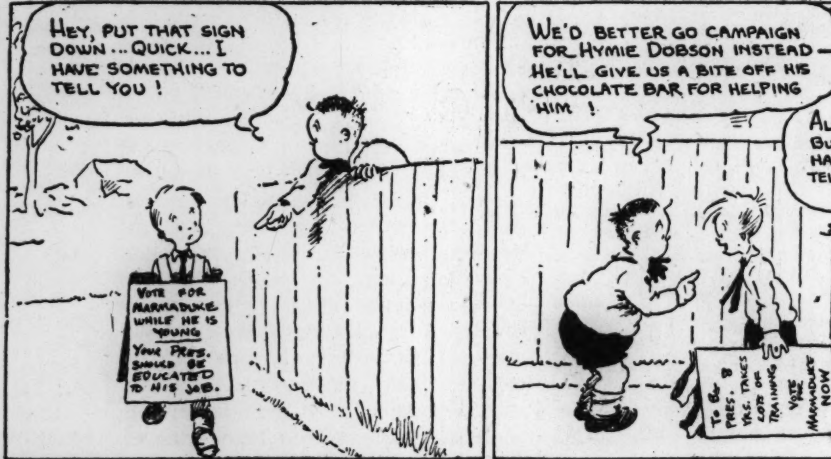
"Section 3—Bylaws and Standing Rules may be adopted, amended or repealed at any regular or annual meeting by a two-thirds vote."

At our last annual meeting we amended our bylaws to provide for dues of five dollars instead of two. The question has been raised that to be legal, we should first entertain a motion to amend the bylaws, then, if carried, the motion on the amendment. Was the action legal?

Answer: The action was legal and complete if the amendment had the necessary two-thirds vote. Only one motion was necessary, viz.: To amend Article I, Section 1, of the bylaws by striking out "two" and inserting "five." The adoption of such a motion settled the question. The Constitution requires previous notice for amendments to the Constitution, but requires no notice for amendments to the bylaws.

The question raised may be due to a misunderstanding of this difference in procedure.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Choosing the Right Candidate



The Adventures of Waddles—The Skipper Spins a Few Yarns



ONE NIGHT THE CAPTAIN TOLD ME TALES OF FOREIGN LANDS AND HOWLING GALES.

THIS STONE CAME FROM A PYRAMID; THESE COINS BELONGED TO CAPTAIN KIDD.

A CLOCK UPON THE WALL STRUCK EIGHT. I QUACKED, "WHY, IT'S NOT VERY LATE."

THAT'S TWELVE O'CLOCK SHIP'S TIME, YOU KNOW, AND TIME ALL SAILORS WENT BELOW.

By LE PELLEY

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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Editorials

Restraint of Trade

MANY Americans believe that one of the first steps toward safeguarding free government is to restore a freer economic system. They regard artificial restrictions on competitive capitalism as major causes of economic distresses which impel people to seek relief in political panaceas or dictatorial systems.

They wish to go slowly with any national economic planning. And they are convinced that one of the surest ways to avoid a rush into a completely centralized economic control is to remove some of the restraints already established. The first, and still the most drastic form of economic planning in the United States, is represented by the protective tariff. Whatever its original justifications, it was a major blow at free competition. It set up artificial restrictions which made the consuming and agrarian sections of the population pay for the development of manufacturing industries.

One of the underlying causes of the Civil War were the unheeded protests of the cotton South against the tariff system. Then, as now, a very large part of the cotton crop had to be sold abroad. Foreign buyers wished to pay—and in the long run could only pay—with goods shipped to America. High import duties tended to block such payments—such sales for cotton growers. In addition they had to pay a tariff-protected price for manufactures.

This struggle has continued through much of American history. By logrolling in Congress, almost any industry or section has been able to raise a wall behind which it could fix prices on its major product at the expense of all consumers. This system is the wet-nurse of monopolies. It paved the way for trusts and all producers who could arrange for such "administered" prices as now control most American manufactured products. Farmers also asked for price-stilts. But often they couldn't use them, for they couldn't control their production. And on such things as cotton, wheat, pork and tobacco there were surpluses which drove prices far below the tariff-protected level. This situation grew worse after the United

States became a creditor nation and during the depression.

A thousand distinguished economists warned against the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930. The result of this addition to wrong "planning" was to multiply retaliatory tariffs abroad and to make it more difficult for American farm exports to find a market. Farm purchasing power dropped and the farm market for industrial products almost vanished.

After years of agitation over McNary-Haugenism and then experiments with price-fixing without crop control under the Farm Board, resort was had to AAA under which the Government encouraged crop control. When that was thrown out by the Supreme Court soil conservation and other devices were put forward to enable a planned and restricted farm production to find equal trading ground with a planned and restricted industrial production.

It would appear that the place to begin the revolt against economic planning is on the tariff wall. A beginning has been made with reciprocal trade agreements. Some mistakes may have been made, although most of the criticism so far has been of a partisan, political nature, and has failed to take into account more than a few minor effects of the whole effort.

The beginning has necessarily been slow and careful. But it should be recognized that no real break in the restrictive planning represented by high tariffs can be made merely by seeking reductions only on products which the United States does not produce. If there is to be political appeal to every local interest which may feel even a hint of the fresh breath of foreign competition, there is not much prospect of progress toward a freer system.

If cheese producers in the Northwest still protected by a 50 per cent duty are to be frightened by the competition of Canadian producers on much the same standard of living, and if a presidential candidate can make the importation of one-hundredth part of American cheese production look like a major disaster to the national economy, then the hope of getting the nations out of the economic trenches is indeed remote.

Women and Children First?

WARRIORS would rain a fine scorn on any army that moved toward its objective by pushing in front of its lines a screening wall of women and children to still the enemy's fire. That is not the chivalrous tradition of "women and children first."

Yet it is substantially the tactics by which the professional veterans' lobby in the United States, having obtained prepayment of the bonus, is sidling around to a position for eventual attack on the treasury through a general pensions bill.

It would be unfair and grossly inaccurate to imply that this represents the wishes or intent of the great body of American world war veterans. It doubtless does not represent the thought of the more conscientious members and officials of the American Legion, which in convention at Cleveland Thursday adopted a resolution declaring "that in no event shall the widows and orphans of world war veterans be without government protection." Yet it is patently the strategy of a certain group of politicians and professional organizers to approach their next drive by a propaganda of sympathy.

All will agree that the widows and orphans of veterans who were killed in action or died as the result of disabilities received in the service are entitled to liberal treatment by the Government.

But this does not have to be done—in fact, it tends to be defeated—by extending the supposed responsibility of the Government to cover disabilities unconnected with war service, as has been done, or to include dependents taken on by the veteran many years after his return to civilian life. This is contemplated in another resolution of the legion rehabilitation committee which would define as a "widow" for purposes of benefits "a person who married the veteran prior to July 3, 1931, or one who married the veteran subsequent to that date and who has lived with the veteran continuously for a period of three years next preceding the veteran's death."

Spokesmen of the veteran political bloc deny it is the intention of such resolutions to open the way in the next few years for a general pension bill for all world war veterans, but they subtly hint that the press of the country (presumably by such protests as this) will implant in the minds of veterans the general pension idea and so bring about pressure for such a measure. The casuistry of such devious attempts to shift the blame ought to be clearly apparent.

The point to be kept in view is that unless compensation is kept strictly connected to war service, pensions become a political racket and a swelling economic burden for several generations after a conflict. The United States still is paying pensions to a widow and a daughter of participants in the war of 1812 and to 244 dependents of veterans of 1848.

The American people, we are sure, want to discharge generously every honest debt that money can discharge to the American soldier or members of his family, but they may legitimately object to evident preparations for playing on their sympathies to collect millions of dollars in addition in far-fetched and undeserving claims.

Economic Recovery, and Political

THE tide of recovery is flowing strongly," says Mr. Joseph Avenol, the secretary-general of the League of Nations, in a report prepared for the Assembly. The world depression which reached its lowest point in 1932, has given way, he finds, to a persistent and accelerating, if uneven, recovery, spreading over an ever-increasing area.

Not for many years has the position been so favorable for the governments to step in and provide jointly that assistance for lack of which trade has been starved. The history of past economic conferences does not make it easy to be sanguine about the prospects of another. But the position has appreciably changed. To some extent the business communities have been doing for themselves what governments have refused to do for them. The atmosphere on the economic side is much more favorable for some measures of co-operation than it was a few years ago. If the issues were economic alone, it should not be impossible to produce solid results from an international conference.

But the business problem cannot be separated from the political. Until there is a real rapprochement on the political side, there is little hope of attaining results from an economic conference. The Spanish war, following the Ethiopian war, has been a disintegrating influence; and only the steady determination of Britain and France to isolate the question has enabled Europe once again to think of the possibility of patching up its quarrels.

It must not be forgotten, however, that one of the main causes of political differences is economic in character. To improve the prospects of trade is to improve the prospects of international amity. The economic progress that has actually been made is an asset on the side of peace and better relations. It should be used for all that it is worth to stimulate better feeling in the political sphere.

Movies Among Masterpieces

ARE we too hard on the cinema? Do intelligent people withhold from it that encouragement which is its due, and which would spur it on to fulfill its potentialities? These questions are raised by Prof. Allardyce Nicoll of Yale University, one of the world's greatest academic authorities on the drama. Professor Nicoll, noting many similarities between the Elizabethan theater and contemporary cinema, recalls that "highbrows" of 1600 despised the popular drama of the period just as some now despise the products of Hollywood. Among things the Elizabethan intelligentsia rejected were the early plays of Shakespeare.

People often forget how small are masterpieces in number. The vast majority of Elizabethan works were worthless. A relatively tiny proportion of plays makes that period the most illustrious in British literary history. It is therefore easy to overestimate the significance of the fact that most films are pretty poor. The point is not how many bad pictures are there, but how many good ones?

The Challenging East

Book News of the Day

ON SEPT. 17, 1931, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington called upon the Secretary of State to say that he was about to return to Japan on his triennial furlough. The two diplomats had a most cordial leave-taking. Both agreed that the relations between Japan and the United States had never been so tranquil. Within a week, however, a new Japan had arisen in the Far East, one which fills the Pacific full of forebodings, instead of tranquillity.

Gen. Victor A. Yakhontoff supplies the need for elementary information on this phenomenon in his new book, *Eyes on Japan* (New York: Coward McCann, \$3.50). It is an excellent introduction, seemingly without bias, by a man who used to be stationed in Tokyo as military attaché for Imperial Russia, and who, as his last book, "The Chinese Soviets," testified, has since been a close student of the Far East.

With the General's interpretation of some Far East history, far-eastern literati will no doubt take issue. For instance, he seems to accept the current story that the Japanese were responsible for the assassination of Chang Tso-lin, the powerful Manchuria satrap. It is incredible that the Japanese had anything to do with it. For at the time of Chang's passing, the relations between Japan and the Chinese generalissimo were excellent; Japan's troubles with local Chinese administration started later, under Chang's son, Chang Hsiao-liang. By and large, however, the reader will find the background of modern Japan explained without distortion.

Of great interest among the current problems connected with this new Japan is the future of the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandates. Japan's resignation from the League has not made Japan resign its role as a mandatory power. Indeed, according to *Pacific Adventure*, by Willard Price (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock, A John Day book, \$3), "the islands are becoming a permanent part of Japan." Mr. Price, whose articles are not unfamiliar to readers of *The Christian Science Monitor*, acquires Japan of fortifying the islands, a question which has been agitating the authorities at Geneva for several years past. Mr. Price went from island to island. In spite of the freedom for investigation which he seems to have enjoyed, he found nary a fortification. However:

No one can doubt for a moment that if war did break out, Japan would promptly make use of the islands as naval bases. Many of these reef-barricaded atolls... are admirably suited to this purpose. The mandated islands are peppered over an area more than fifteen miles along the equator and 1300 miles to the north of it. No enemy, unfamiliar with the hiding places of cruisers, submarines and aircraft, could hope to get through this labyrinth. Here are 2580 hurdles in the way of any fleet bound for the China coast.

Mr. Price has done more than answer many questions in high politics. He has written a very entertaining description of the islands and their fascinating inhabitants.

H. B. E.

North... South... East... West

A City Set Upon a Hill

By Frank L. Perrin

HERE, at last, one comes upon a trading post grown sophisticated, entirely modern, but not yet self-sufficient. With its older but smaller sister city in Wisconsin, Superior, just across the bay, it stands as a faithful sentry at the headwaters of lakes and seas upon whose roadsteads the farmers, the steel-makers and the ore and coal miners send their rich and varied products. There is a distinct charm about this "Zenith City," as it was referred to by Proctor Knott early in the last century. Ascending from the long, parallel business streets, one discovers layers or strata of shaded avenues upon whose broad and spacious lawns rest really beautiful homes, dignified churches and modern school buildings. It is a city of beauty.

From almost any point upon the vast hill one gains an unobstructed view of Lake Superior. This lake, it is recalled, is in business only during the summer and autumn months. It is not true, as alleged by someone, that at the "head of the lakes" there are but two seasons: winter and late in the fall. But it is true that the carrying trade is distinctly seasonal. Inevitably, then, the winter season in Duluth, as in Superior, in the absence of manufacturing industries giving employment to workers, is quiet and long.

In that eventful period, as historians now regard it, marked by the first hostilities of the World War, I was associated with the people of the Pacific Coast states. Not until late in the year 1915 did a realization of what was going on impress itself upon the undisturbed residents of a land far removed from the scene, and from America's eastern coast. I was reminded of this when it was sought to feel the political pulse of Duluth. There was only a slight reaction. Here one finds little of the anxiety and unrest apparent in the neighborhood of the down-state Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Until Duluth's shipping is threatened by the annoyances which have so long perplexed its neighbors, it will not too enthusiastically espouse or oppose the cause of any aggressive or defensive bloc or faction.

There is little of the distinctively new



Austria—Her Song Keeps Its Savor

THE summer of 1936 has seen a great awakening of international interest in Austria. This pathetic remnant of a once-great empire has been quite suddenly rediscovered by thousands of Anglo-Saxon tourists who eagerly follow wherever someone leads the way. Two persons, more than any others, are responsible for this reawakening, one an Englishman, the other an Italian. The Englishman is King Edward VIII, the Italian Arturo Toscanini. Both have lent their enthusiastic patronage to this land of Alpine beauty, of cultural background, of musical genius. King Edward when still the Prince of Wales focused attention on the Tyrol by his devotion to the winter sports resort of Kitzbühel, then little known, now famous among the British.

More effective as a lure for American travelers has been the devoted musical leadership of Arturo Toscanini in the Salzburg Festival. For three summers the maestro has tolled mightily to bring to Salzburg's season musical perfection. Bruno Walter has aided him. This sum-

mer Max Reinhardt has contributed in staging outdoor performances of *Everyman* and *Faust*. Long before the season opened Americans had bought \$200,000 worth of concert and opera tickets. Eleven thousand Americans had made hotel reservations weeks ahead. Salzburg is definitely on the map and all Austria with it.

I confess to a sense of deep personal joy that the tourist world has rediscovered Austria. I love this country for its beauty, its infinite variety, its *Gemütlichkeit*, its immense background of music, which always has the stamp of grace whether its caliber be serious and symphonic or light and waltzy. Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Max Bruch all fit into the Austrian's scheme of music quite as securely as the waltz manufacturers of the Strauss dynasty and their successors. The Unfinished Symphony fits quite as well as the Merry Widow.

I have roamed up and down and sideways through every part of Austria from the fingers of the "long thin arm" dipping into Lake Constance to the grandeur of Vienna. It is my happy hunting ground and its present crescendo of popularity makes me feel like a prophet vindicated. Where else can one find a country which is three-fourth Alpine in character, with all the glorious scenery implied by this, and yet with a vast metropolis as capital? Vienna is, of course, a heritage of former days when it centered the interests of fifty million people. It is six or eight times as large as the needs of the present Austria would demand yet it has somehow held itself together and found a way to keep up its prestige. Gaiety and music are still inherent in its daily life.

The word Austria fairly crackles with exciting suggestion whenever I hear it or read it. I think not only of the lovely stage-set which is Kitzbühel, with its high-gabled houses made gay with flower boxes, of Salzburg and its sea of baroque church domes, of Vienna dominated by *der alte Steffl*, which is the popular nickname of St. Stephen's Cathedral, but of many another glamour-spot in other parts of the country. I recall the romantic Goethe room of a historic inn called *Der Goldener Adler* in Innsbruck where a whiskered genius from the hills kept all the guests enthralled by his playing of the Tyrolean zither. I recall the violin maker, Jakob Stainer, was born; the salt mountains of the Salzkammergut with miles of corridors cut through solid salt; warm lakes of Carinthia bordering on Yugoslavia; acres of white wool grass like a carpet of fresh snow on the borders of the White Lake; the ice caves of the Dachstein with their spectacular Wagnerian chambers; the pilgrim villages of Helliggenbühl and Mariazell; the lost Protestant village of Teichendorf where the local cobbler, consumed with curiosity upon learning that I was an American, asked what language was spoken in my country.

Austria, despite the cruel buffetings of fate has not lost its savor. Its rediscovery by travelers has brought joy to thousands who had supposed it to be virtually a "state of memory."

STYRENE A. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Ceiling Low

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

IN ENGLAND this fall there is a sort of fog over our mental, as over our political, landscape. If things are not exactly at sixes and sevens, they are very mixed. We do not quite know where we stand, whither we are going or want to go. It is not a case of bewilderment; it is fog.

Twenty years ago we used to talk of "the fog of war." Nobody then seemed to know precisely what was happening, but everybody knew where we meant to go. The trouble today is that while nobody knows what may happen next, most of us are very hazy about what we should like to have happen.

The other day I spoke to a meeting of British Trade Unionists during the annual Trades Union congress at Plymouth. Most of my hearers probably think themselves Socialists. Nearly all, if not all, are anti-Communists. Good round words like "democracy" and "freedom" won their approval. Yet they all felt sympathy with Soviet Russia, and all were pained and perplexed by the execution of the fifteen or sixteen Trotskyists, or anti-Stalinists, who have been accused of plotting against the lives of Stalin and Voroshiloff.

At bottom they were unanimously anti-Fascist, believing that fascism, in its various forms, is destructive of human freedom. The president of the congress had denounced "the Nazi menace." So I thought it might be useful if I tried to explain why so many decent people, even in democratic countries, prefer fascism to communism.

I asked them to remember that Russian communism or bolshevism had suppressed both individual freedom and private property, whereas fascism, professes, of course, to uphold and defend private property even while they suppress individual freedom. I suggested that if ordinary folk have to choose between the loss of freedom and property, and the loss of freedom ostensibly in order to save property, most of them will prefer the latter. Hence one reason for the "menace of fascism."

This reasoning, crude though it was, seemed to startle my hearers. Apparently they had never thought of the matter in that way. But they "caught on" when I said that, as a non-Socialist and therefore a heretic, I imagined some degree of private property to be a condition of individual freedom, and that I might push my heresy to the point of writing a "Defense of Property"—including, of course, the property of trade unions and co-operative societies! My little joke went home, and my hearers did not object to a further suggestion that they should do a little straight thinking about property, and freedom, before they made up their minds how to tackle "the fascist menace."

Sir Walter Citrine, president of the Trade Union council, taught a similar lesson, a few days later, by advising Trade Unionists to use their heads rather than their hearts about the Spanish civil war. He meant that, though the non-intervention policy of the British and French Governments may have hampered the Spanish Government and helped the Fascist rebels whom Italy, Germany and Portugal have been supplying with arms, it had at least tended to prevent Spain from becoming the theatre of an unofficial European war in miniature, which might easily have become a general European war on the largest scale. His advice was accepted.

Still, people in England are not quite happy about the non-intervention policy. They wonder whether any clear idea lies behind it, or whether it is merely a makeshift intended to stave off worse trouble and to gain time while British defenses are being strengthened. Nobody in the Government has enlightened the country on this point, and the press gives its readers no guidance. Thus fog lies thick over the land.

It lies thick, too, over the Government itself. Mr. Stanley Baldwin has prolonged his summer holiday until early October and has asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to take his place at the annual meeting of the Conservative party. Mr. Chamberlain is a strong candidate for the succession to the premiership whenever Mr. Baldwin retires from office, though he has not usually been looked upon as Mr. Baldwin's own candidate. Nor is his name one to conjure with outside a section of the Conservative party. So we do not quite know what the prospects are.

Moreover, will Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, be able to carry on, with or without Mr. Baldwin? A prominent politician of the "diehard" sort recently declined a lucrative business appointment because, he said, he expected to enter the Government in the autumn. I cannot quite see Mr. Baldwin giving him office.

If Mr. Baldwin goes, will not the "National" Government go with him? A purely or mainly Conservative administration could hardly take over the "National" majority he got last autumn. Would a general election yield a purely Conservative majority?

So the fog persists. Meanwhile the country waits for leadership and vision without knowing where either is to come from.